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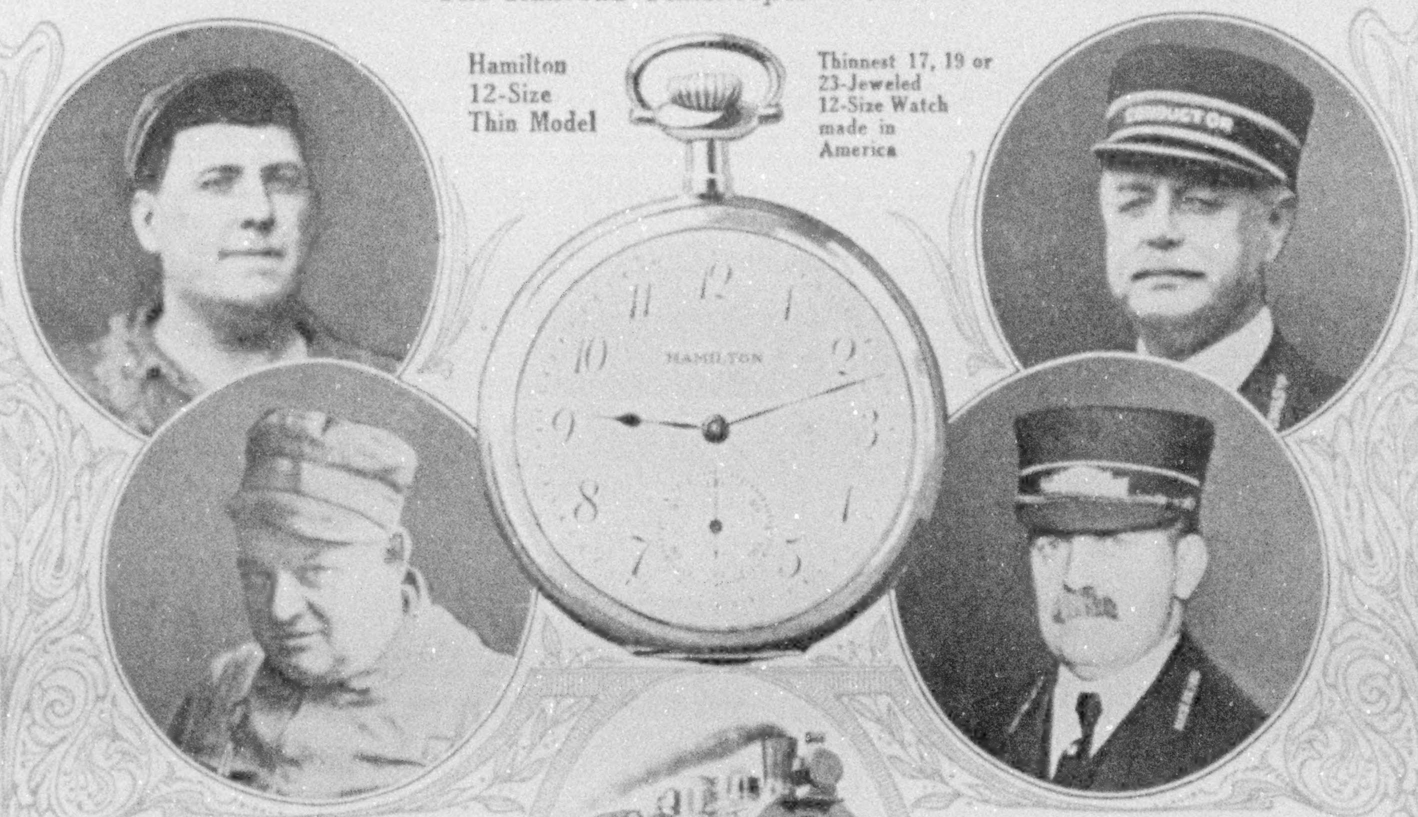

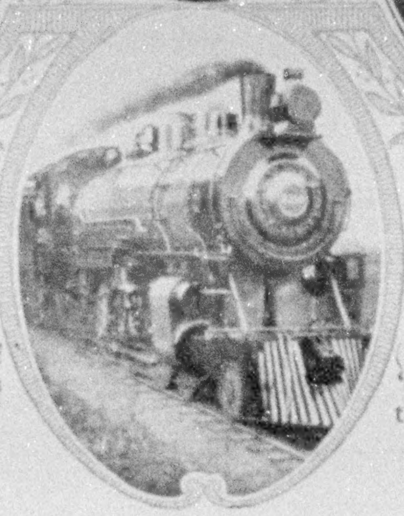

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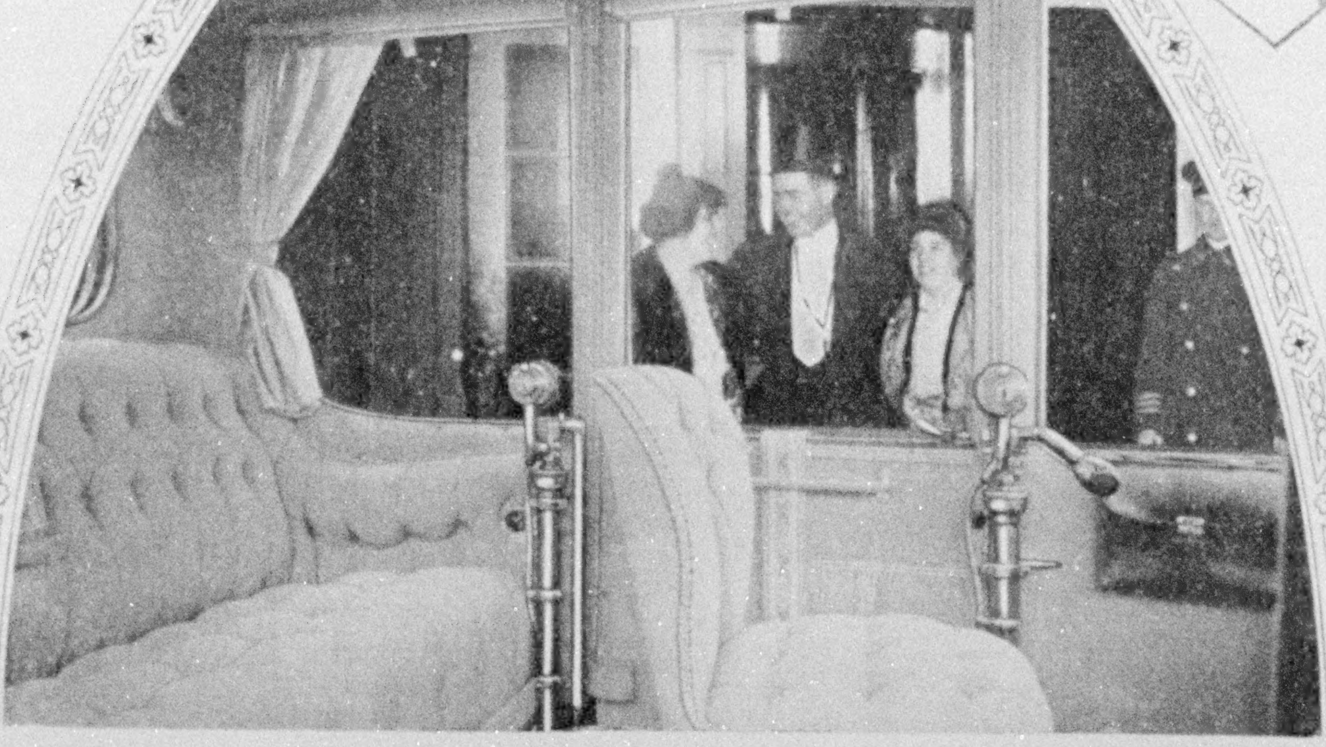

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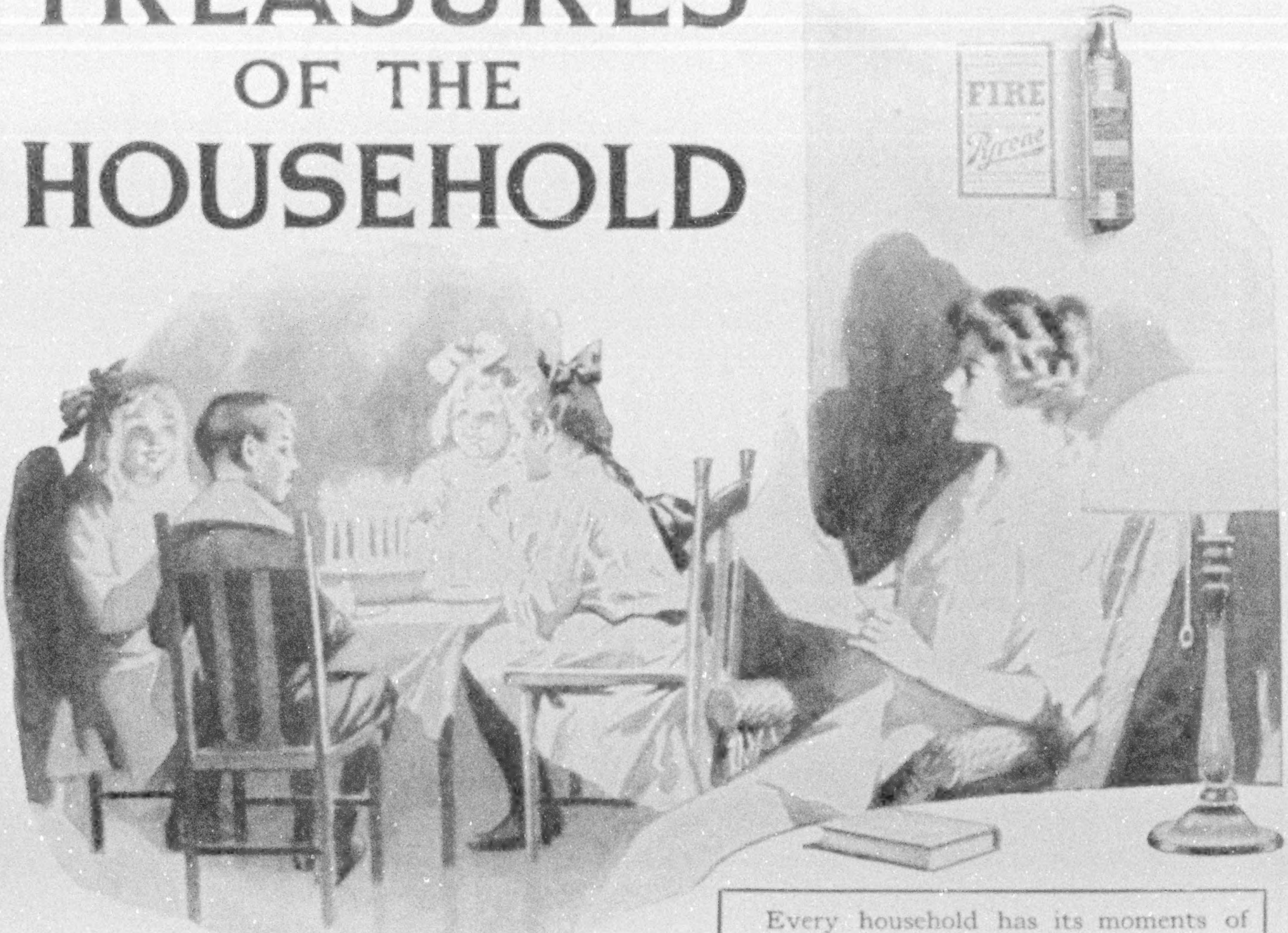

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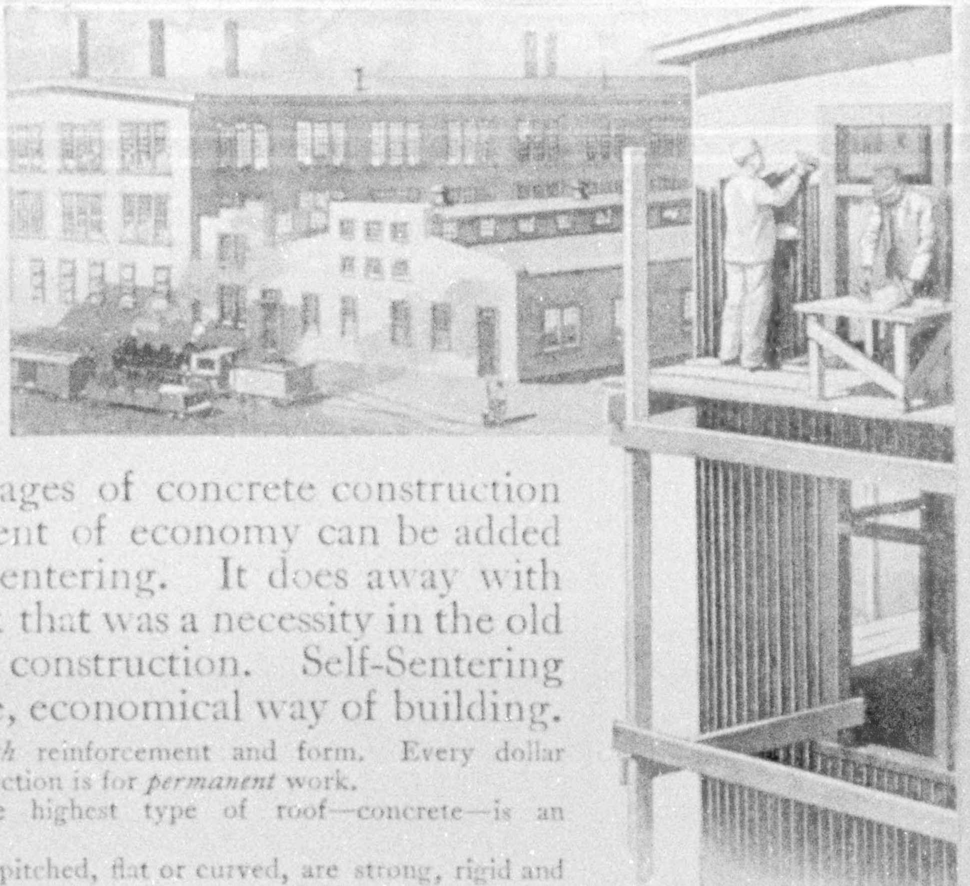

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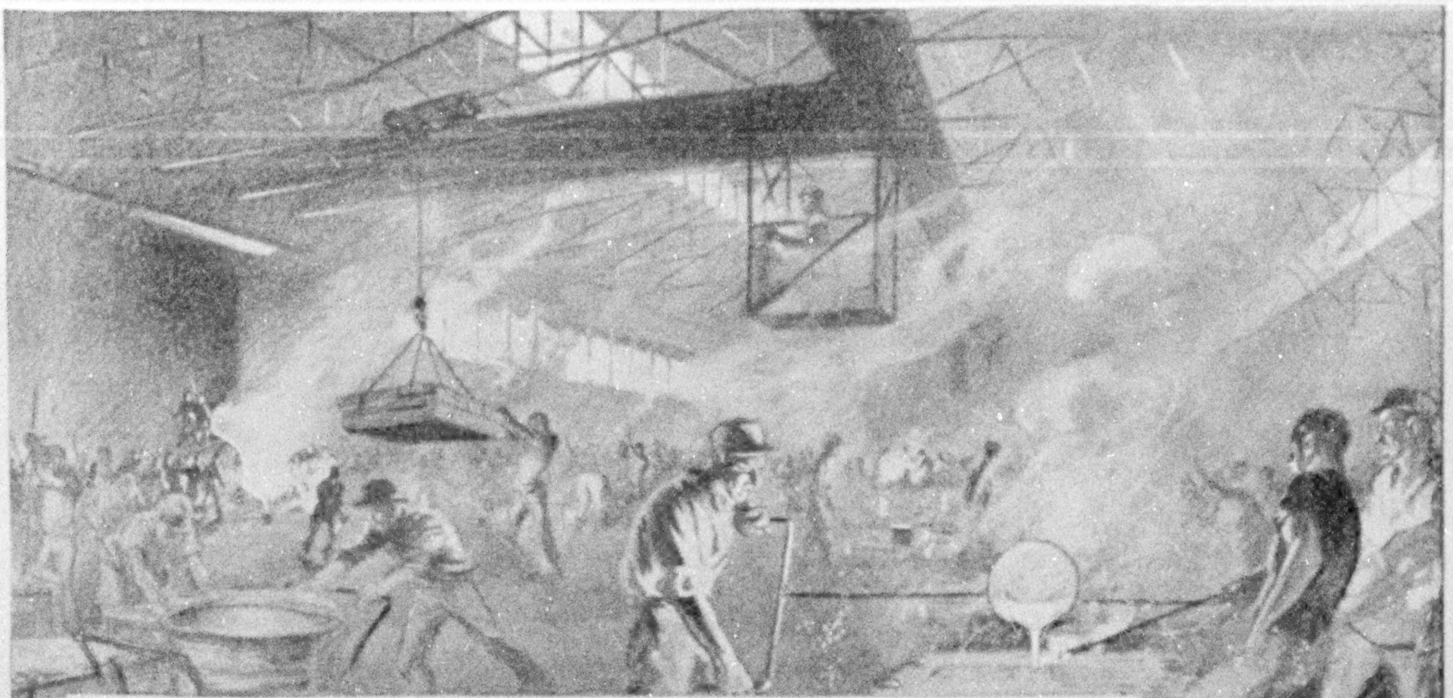

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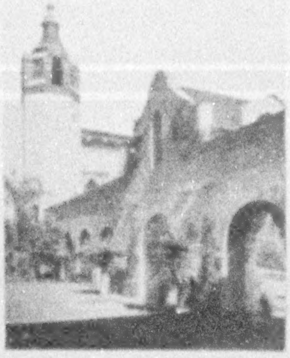

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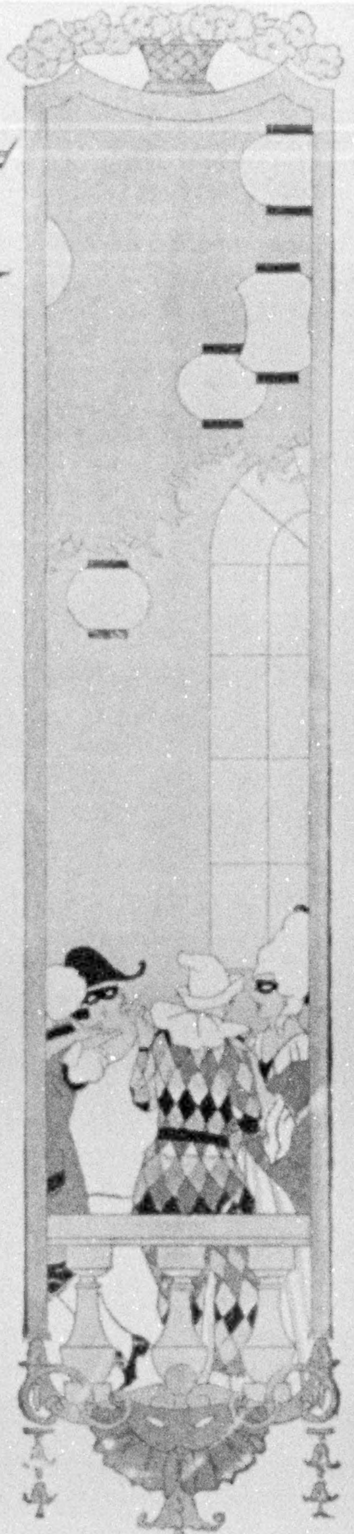

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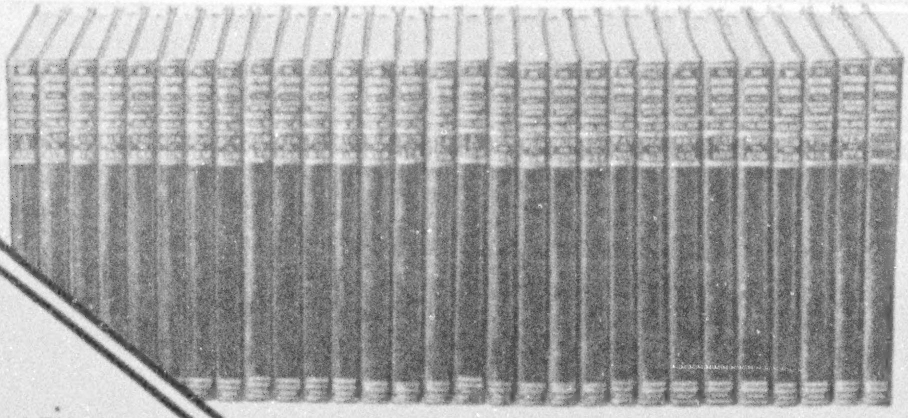

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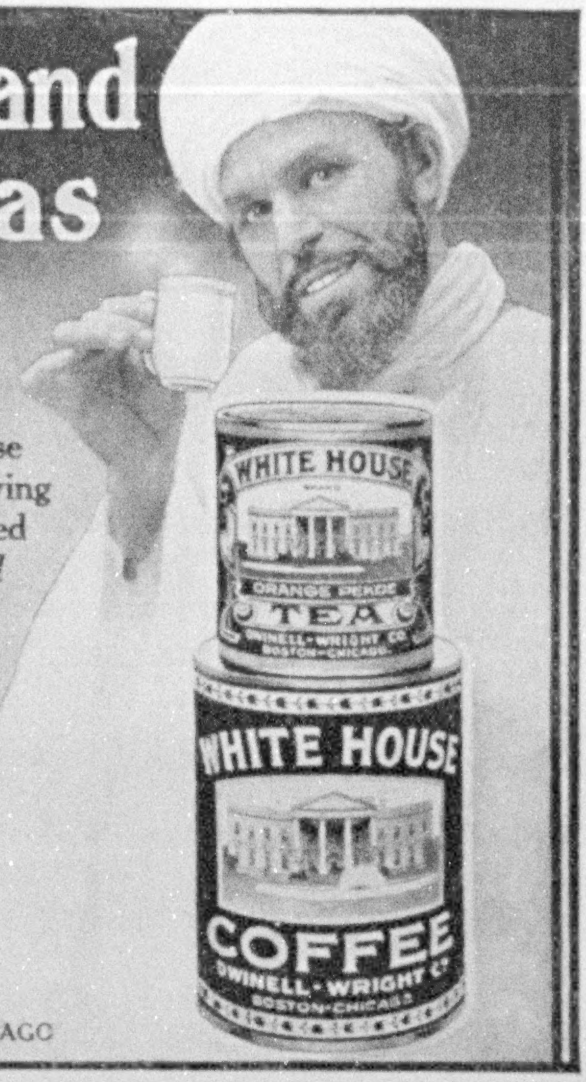

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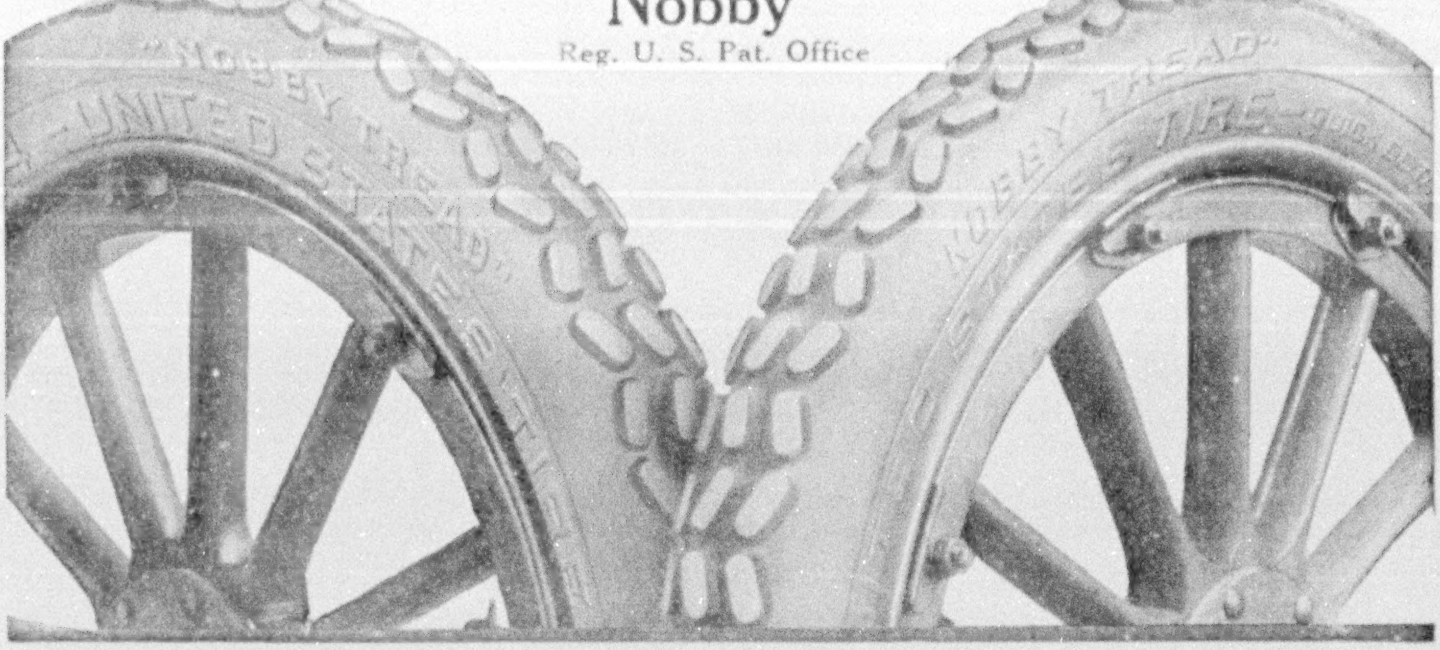

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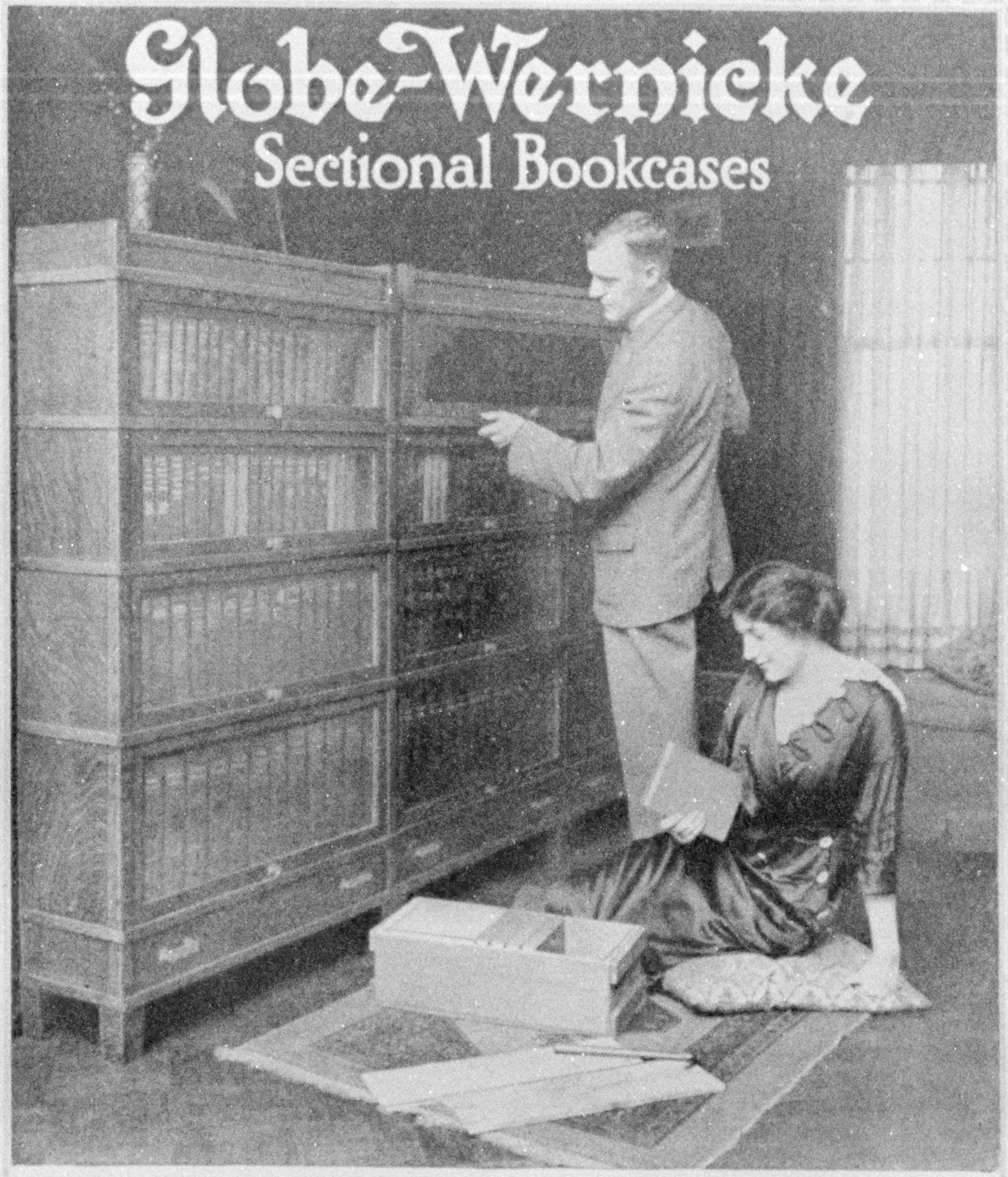

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VOL. XXVI, No. 4 WASHINGTON OCTOBER, 1914

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

HUNGARY: A LAND OF SHEPHERD KINGS

BY C. TOWNLEY-FULLAM

THE church in the morning of her splendor; old Gothland successfully repelling the Turanian van on bleak Baltic shores; the Saracen, last depositary of a delicate Mauretanian culture, justifying under Andalusian skies the superb dominion of the Caliphs; Charlemagne arbiter of the Roman world; pillars of old faiths fallen; Pantheons deserted—these are the phenomena which herald the birth of that century fated to witness the last great organized irruption of a barbarian people.

For the rest the figures are shadowy and indistinct. Pirate and paladin, exarch and cenobite flit through the twilight of the gods, are swept into the current, and disappear. They do their work, quit themselves as men, and pass on to be dissolved in the Universal. . . . And the new forms germinate.

It is this seething, swash-buckling, brawling mass into whose midst, noisiest, most careless of all, strike the fabled descendants of the mighty Attila—the Hungarians, who give themselves the name of Magyars. Not inopportunely, for they bring with them the breath of Asia and a quickening impulse: horse thieves charged with an ozonic principle; destroyers with the mission of saviors; pagans, the destined guardians of the church; barbarians, the future pillars of Latin civilization.

They drive their wedge through the Dacian outposts of the great Slav Empire and destroy its potentialities for centuries. They see the stately river, the River of Ovid and Marcus Aurelius; illimitable plains. They see the enemy, without whom there is no joy in life. Their dream is fulfilled; their many-tentacled being grips the land.

THE FOUNDER OF HUNGARY

The Magyar shows his fangs and the West begins to palpitate. There is erected against him the Eastern March, the Pale, to be known hereafter as Austria. . . . At length, but at the psychological moment, there is born to him one of those demigods whom Nature at rare intervals sends into the world to favored races—men to whom it is given to mold, out of lawless and joyous rabbles, the orderly unit, instinct with racial ideals and national purpose; men who combine in their diviner parts the attributes of Moses, Orange, Romanoff, and Hamilton.

The name of this man is Vaik, the first King of Hungary 1000-1038, whose personality is obscured under the title of St. Stephen, Apostolic King, and Baptist, Father, Lawgiver, Shepherd of his people. He "converts" them; draws, quarters, and disembowels them. In time the circumstance that a Magyar remains alive becomes strong legal presumption of a state of grace. To the genius of that magnificent and truculent barbarian, who takes his children by the scruff of the neck and rubs their noses into the comity of the Latins, Hungary owes, if not her fundamental constitution, at least her

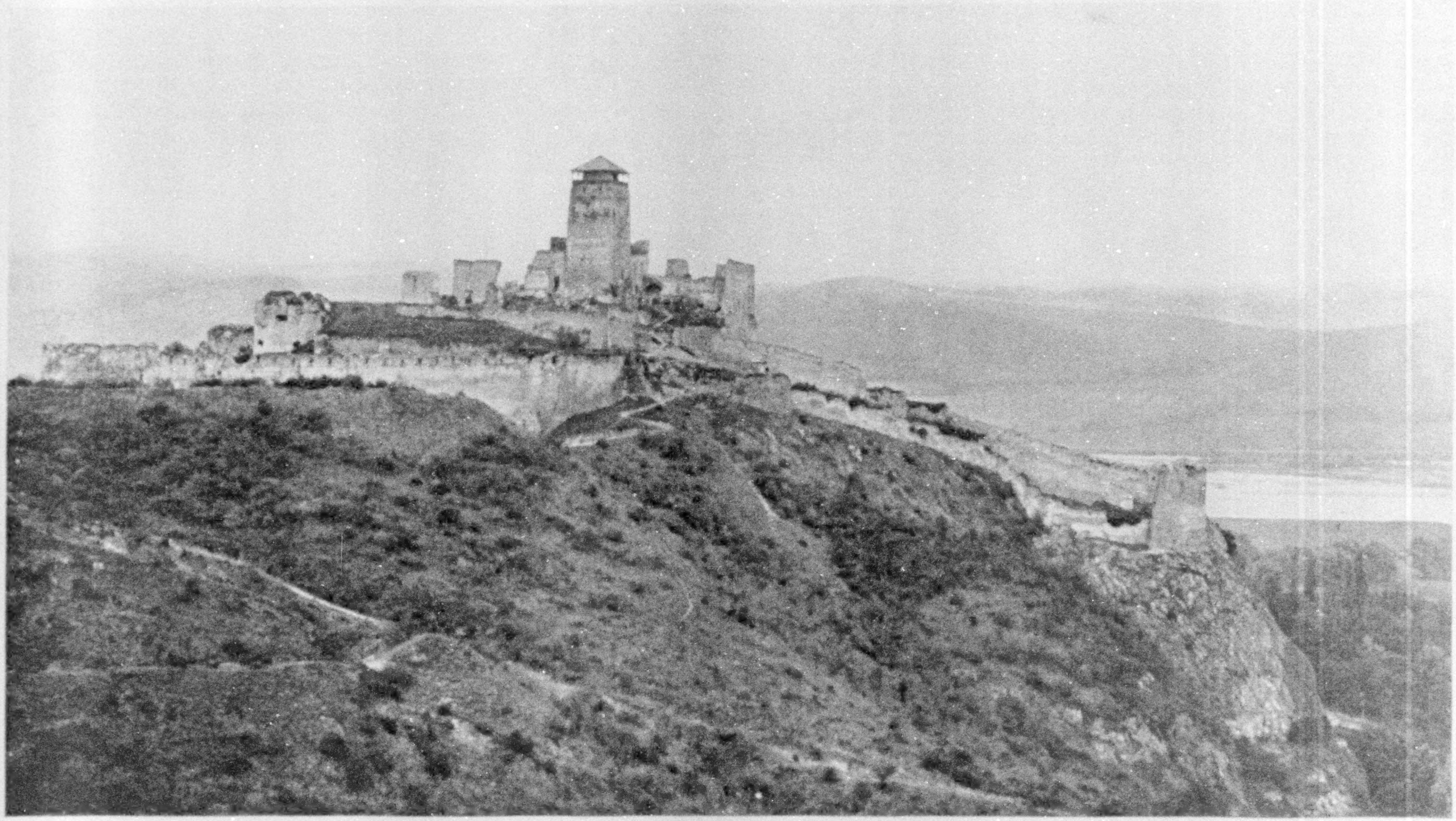


Photo by A. W. Cutler

ANCIENT FORTRESS AT TRENCSEN, HUNGARY, COMMANDING A WONDERFUL VIEW OF THE VAG VALLEY

The old well here, 590 feet deep, was hewn in the rock by Turkish prisoners many years ago. The castle is on the northern border of Hungary, about 125 miles southwest of Cracow. The Kingdom of Hungary forms one of the two equal States of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the other State being Austria. It comprises slightly more than one-half of the land area and about two-fifths of the population of the Empire. It contains the largest plain in Europe—the great central plain west and south of Budapest—and its population is mainly agricultural, while the people of Austria depend largely upon manufacturing industries for a living.

Photo by Erdelyi

SUNDAY AFTERNOON AMUSEMENT AT A SMALL VILLAGE IN HUNGARY

These men are wearing the cut of trousers which is the fashion in Hungary (see also pages 338 and 339)

theories of state and all that is helpful and lasting in her corporate and juridical entity.

Within four centuries Hungary becomes the first power in Central Europe. Her King Sigismund, displacing the Pope, himself presides at the Council of Constance (1414), and gives Huss to the flames of hell. A moment she stands peerless, and then she falls. Robbed of her strength by internal dissensions, which are caused by the selfishness and corruption of feudal lords and by the enslavement of the peasants, she cannot successfully meet the onslaughts of Turk and Christian neighbors.

MEN NOW LIVING WHO WERE BORN SERFS

Rural Hungary is upon the plane of rural England. Physically she has a beauty all her own. True, the noble magnificence of the English estate is not reproduced; but there is a general air of the feudal tradition, heightened by castle, tower, and battlement, which bring Norman England appreciably nearer. Abbeys and monasteries, creations of pure architectural beauty, there are not; but the Rococo, the Seccessio, and that splendid Moorish type which passes, strangely enough, for Gothic, fairly represent the achievements of the race. The baronial splendors of the old homes of the magnates are first patriarchal and then wonderful (see pages 312 and 315).

The picture is of an old-world State, the character of whose people is influenced by its historic past, whose

Photo by D. W. Iddings. Copyright by Keystone View Co.

A NATIVE WAGON JOURNEYING THROUGH A FOREST IN THE TATRA MOUNTAINS, ABOUT FIFTY MILES SOUTH OF CRACOW

symbols and outlook, constitution and subsidiary organism, bring back Merrie England of Robin Hood and the Roses.

There are men now living who were born serfs and brought up under the shadow of the corvée and the jus primæ noctis; men with rights of pannage under seignorial lords who, to this moment, represent the romance of chivalry and the high tradition of the Rolands of dead yesterdays.

Rural Hungary is still the dream of other days, the quaint still life which brooded in pre-Renaissance pictures and peeps out under the magic of Washington Irving's touch—restful, alluring, and casting the reflective grace of innocence upon its mighty sons. "Sweet Auburns" that are passing in other climes nestle about every placid valley of this.

Here is "Arcadie, home of the happy"; here is "the forest primeval"; here are "vast meadows stretched to the eastward and pasture to flocks without number."

The vision of Magyar halcyon days is indeed alluring. Wide stretches of gold relieved by the green of virgin woods; Indian skies; hills decorated with white stone obelisks to mark the Stations of the Cross; bright fields nodding in honor of

Photo by Erdelyi

THE CASTLE OF SZTRECSNO, IN THE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, HUNGARY: THIS IS CHARACTERISTIC COUNTRY SOUTH OF CRACOW, WHERE THE AUSTRIAN AND RUSSIAN ARMIES ARE NOW BATTLING

ONE OF THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND INTERESTING CASTLES IN HUNGARY — Photo by A. W. Cutler

It is situated in an exceedingly wild and isolated spot in northern Hungary. Here, about 1624, lived the fiend, Elizabeth Bathory, a widow, with two aged servants—a man and woman. Thinking thus to preserve her beauty, this woman lured to the castle young girls, whom she murdered, and then bathed in their blood. It is said that 300 girls lost their lives before the crimes became known. Eventually the Countess was starved to death in one of the rooms of the castle.

Photo by A. W. Cutler

A SCENE IN A QUIET VALLEY IN NORTHERN HUNGARY

A common but very pretty sight is the women working in the fields, their babies in hammocks slung on tripods dotting the ground. "Rural Hungary is still the dream of other days, the quaint still life which brooded in pre-Renaissance pictures and peeps out under the magic of Washington Irving's touch—restful, alluring, and casting the reflective grace of innocence upon its mighty sons. 'Sweet Auburns' that are passing in other climes nestle about every placid valley of this. Here is 'the forest primeval'; here are 'vast meadows stretched to the eastward and pasture to flocks without number'" (see text, page 314).

Photo by Erdelyi

RURAL HUNGARY IS UPON THE PLANE OF RURAL ENGLAND

"Physically she has a beauty all her own. True, the noble magnificence of the English estate is not reproduced; but there is a general air of the feudal tradition, heightened by castle, tower, and battlement, which bring Norman England appreciably nearer" (see text, page 313).

A HUNGARIAN PEASANT GIRL

Photo by Erdelyi

"This brave, patient, enduring folk has sung its race back to its ancient freedom. It has sung, in the sweet mother-tongue that but for it had been long forgotten, of the glorious dead and the stricken field, of memories enshrined in wonderful lore, of hope and of regret; never of despair. For it has, withal, that touch of humor which none but a Magyar could so finely have described as 'the smile between tears'" (see text, page 327).

Photos by A. W. Cutler

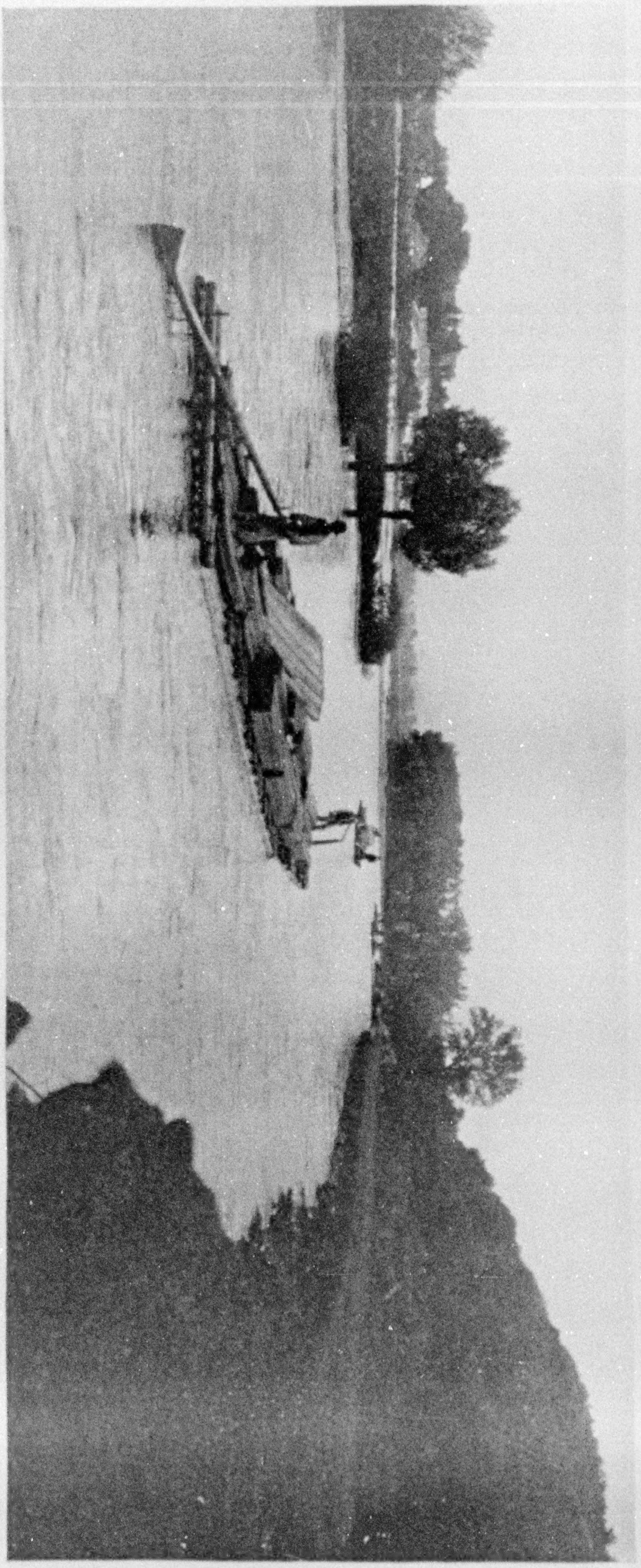
SCENES ON AN IMMENSE ESTATE OF 300 SQUARE MILES OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE CITY OF DEBRECZEN, HUNGARY

some holy one looking down from the little shrine upon his charge; here the Gipsy encampment, there the gay homestead; anon the great expanse relieved by oases and the fading away into the forest depths of Transylvania.

When the land is snow-bound, swept by the keen, clear, cold air of the white north, and the long winter nights fall, great wood-fires crackle on bare hearthstones; children and old folk turn to the spinning of silk; the schools take their toll, and virile energies are given over to basket-weaving, reed-plaiting, and wood-carving, just as when Horatius kept the bridge by yellow Tiber "in the brave days of old."

A LAND OF SHEPHERD KINGS

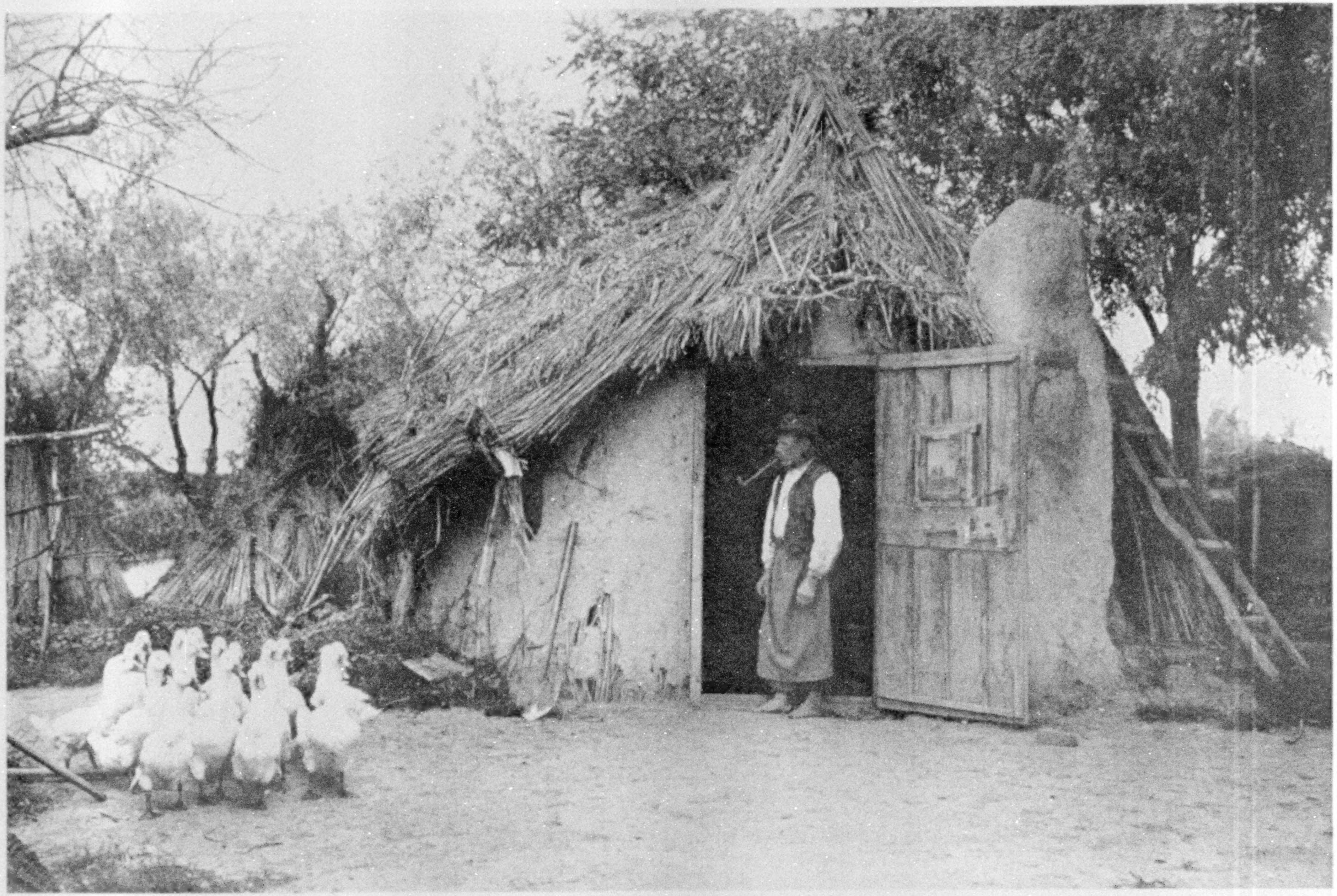
What may be the psychological keynote of a pastoral and peasant people, shepherd kings, whose whole corporate national life has been one long test of endurance that in the end has tired out Turk, Teuton, Slav, and even Destiny herself? A musical, wine-loving, hospitable race; warm, generous, and combative; proud and vain; blood-brother in temperament to the impulsive Celt; dowered like him with the curse of Reuben, with



RAFTS LADEN WITH TIMBER COMING DOWN THE RIVER VAG AT POSTYEN, HUNGARY

Photo by A. W. Cutler

These rafts are usually controlled by Slovaks, who are very skillful in the use of the long sweep oars—cleverly escaping snags, rapids, etc.



PRIMITIVE FISHERMAN'S HOME ON THE BANKS OF THE HORTOBAGY RIVER, HUNGARY

Photo by A. W. Cutler

Photo by A. W. Cutler

SLOVAK WOMAN ENTERING THE TOWN OF MUNKACS, HUNGARY, CLOTHED IN HER SHEEPSKIN COAT AND LEADING THE OXEN HARNESSED TO THE WAGON

a total incapacity to unite on great issues and the power to fight on any soil but his own, but spared the Celtic reproach of having disturbed all States but founded none.

Imagine this people, its gods still the bards of the victor's camp, cut off from all the world we know by its Turanian tongue, whose beauty chained the admiration of Cardinal Mezzofanti (who is said to have spoken 58 languages), but holding its own as a minority by sheer force of character in that strange pentecostal mosaic of race, creed, and caste which holds the Danube and the Central Plain in fief for Christendom.

Imagine a virile stock which can still sit and think, can mourn its past in a fair present, can fall into gleaming frenzy as its harp or picture-poet storms a delicate imagination with breathless deed; a race which combines the Buddhist aversion from action with the Celtic instinct of opposition; improvident, again, as the Celt; lavish, naïvely charmed at the courtesy of the stranger; simple, with the barbarian lust of pleasure to the eye; sensitive to its inmost chords to gentleness—a passionate, chivalric, lovable, dreamy race of fatalists; the true Asian mystery. Not so Asian, however, that it could

"Let the legions thunder past
And plunge in thought again."

"*Lora! Lora!* To horse! To horse! One with the legion!" The contemplative side of the Asiatic inheritance would give instant way to the atavism of the Attilian tradition.

"THE SMILE BETWEEN TEARS"

Perhaps the true psyche of a race might be gathered from its folk-lore. The mine is rich and rare. Here the keynote is a sad and plaintive being mourning dead glories, but electrified to his strong depths by the barbaric beauty of battle-songs. The language itself is a picture-poem, fitted like the Doric for the alto-relievo of rough, untutored emotion; fitted like the Phrygian for the

THE HUGE LOAVES OF BREAD IN THE MARKET AT DEBRECZEN, HUNGARY

Bread is the chief article of food among the peasants, and the size of the loaf is proportionately large. *One* loaf is as much as a man or woman cares to carry at a time

A STREET SCENE IN DEBRECZEN, HUNGARY

Photos by A. W. Cutler

A bit of paper attached to a piece of string skillfully dangled over the heads of the geese successfully keeps them in the way they should go

Photo by A. W. Cutler

PEASANT WOMAN AT DEBRECZNY, HUNGARY, RETURNING FROM MARKET, WITH AN ORDINARY LOAF OF BREAD ON HER BACK

She carries on her head a straw hat, which she has bought for her husband. Her own head-covering is similar to that of the woman she is walking with

cadences of sorrow, yet lacking Attic grace.

No true Magyar of the Plain could recite a battle lyric of Petöfi to the end; its drunken glory would slay all utterance. No pure Magyar could listen without emotion to the story of the sorrows of Iluska, nor would the serious beauty of such imaginative inlay work as *Balaton* make vain appeal to the cultured stranger.

There is no Prometheus, no Electra, no Udolpho, yet the weird and terrible have seldom been so exquisitely combined as in the greatest of all the sagas, recording the somber march of Csaba's spectral army, the bodies that cast no shadow, every one La Tour d'Auvergne, "*mort sur le champ de bataille,*" returning to the far-off Asian home for sepulture; its rising from the dead and appearance in a moonless sky as it passed along the firmament to battle for the last time for its kin attacked in Transylvania.

> "Learned men call this the Milky Way.
> The *real* name is *Hadak utja*, the
> Path of the Warriors."

These are the pure saga. The unwritten annals of the race are enshrined in its music. There the patriot Magyar turns for the sad chronicles of Hungary, the well-beloved, and hears old dim traditions of a far-off Asian home of

> "that imperial palace whence he came"

in the soft and dreamy cadences of the

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Photo by A. W. Cutler

THE MAYOR'S CARRIAGE AT DEBRECZEN, HUNGARY

Note the three horses harnessed abreast in front. This is seen only around Debreczen. Debreczen is the third city of importance in the country, with a population of about 100,000. The city owns a farm called the Hortobagy Puszta, with 50,000 head of cattle. It is an immense treeless, grassy plain, relieved only here and there by the huts of the shepherds, which are surrounded by small groves of acacia (see page 320).

peasant who sings he knows not what nor why, but sings because he must.

No one can say whence these songs have come. The peasant says they wander in the air. It may be; this air is surely tenanted. What is true is that he and his have preserved the nation.

This brave, patient, enduring folk has sung its race back to its ancient freedom. It has sung, in the sweet mother-tongue that but for it had been long forgotten, of the glorious dead and the stricken field, of memories enshrined in wonderful lore, of hope and of regret; never of despair. For it has, withal, that touch of humor which none but a Magyar could so finely have described as

"the smile between tears."

THE GENUINE ORIGINAL MAGYAR

Pastoral Hungary has features all its own. It stretches across the vistas of the Great Plain in the region of the Hortobágy. There is the genuine, original Magyar, the Centaur-Mazeppa, who, like his sires of old, that rushed Alexander on the plains of Sogdiana, rides like a devil of the twilight; eats, drinks, sleeps on his small, tireless charger, and chokes with pure delight in lust of life and rush of wind. The long white *gatya*—no penitent sheet—the embroidered sleeveless waistcoat, the plumed or be-ribboned hat, the gorgeous mantle, the deep-bowled pipe, mark this tanned Bacchanalian cavalier more surely than does the anthropologist. He cultivates no circus trick, but he and his horse are Freemasons in one craft.

There is nothing spectacular in this man's work nor annals. In the main he meets with ruminative docility which rarely extends him. His blood-brother, the shepherd of the night, sustains himself on sheep cheese and milk, and in his lonely vigils could still do service to astronomy. The Queensland squatter has no such run as the shepherd of the plain, whose vistas are wide, illimitable, and peaceful.

Change in pastoral Hungary is imperceptible, but the modern spirit, the fruit of competition, is making itself felt. Sleepy medievalism feels the galvanic touch of modern coöperative principles.

The national asset is the horse, as is natural in the case of a race where man and horse were inseparable in death as in life. Now he is, in State policy, a ward of court. Highly specialized State studs on great domains receive him from Arabia, from England, from the fastnesses of the Karst and the stock of the village; exhaust upon him all the theories of the Sledmere stud; breed, lend, sell, give, and altogether play Providence to the trend of his evolution. Private owners there are in plenty, each anxious to emulate the luck of Baltazzi, whom Kisber, son of the immortal Kincsem, dowered with the Garter of the British Turf.

The typical herd of native cattle gives the impression of a vast forest of horn rising in symmetrical crescent form. But it is not an economic asset, and is doomed. The buffalo has honor in the land. Under the yoke she is patient and enduring; her needs are primitive; her milk rich in all the constituents which make milk hygienically valuable.

For the rest, the ugly boar, rooter in the forest, the deer, and black bear provide sport tinctured with danger. The sporting instinct of a Quorn fox is altogether wanting in the native breed. Here he is shot out of hand, a doom followed by the obloquy of neither man nor dog. Wolves there are, too, in hard times—long, gaunt, fierce-jowled brutes, outcasts of the steppes, rather nomadic—but these are the spoil of the Székelys, the fabled descendants of Attila's people in Transylvania.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT ASSISTS WISELY AND ENERGETICALLY

The agrarian interest being the legitimate sphere of an agricultural State, it follows that the Magyar peasant should be the object of particular care. So he is. "Thou shalt have," says the Agricultural Department, "no other gods but me."

Does the peasant need a steam-plow from fairyland across the ocean, seed, saplings, labor, money, a market, a winepress, a homestead, instruction, irrigation, serum, manure literature, medicine, midwives, spawn, silkworm eggs, stallions for his brood mares, homes for his

Photo by Erdelyi

HORTOBAGY SHEPHERD IN HIS "FUKS"

These fur coats are now in such demand by the armies in the field that Hungary and all the countries of southeastern Europe have forbidden the further export of these skins

Photo by A. W. Cutler

HUNGARIAN COWBOYS AT AN EVENING MEAL

They sit on low stools round a low table, which has a hole in the center, in which is placed a large bowl, usually containing soup, made very hot with pepper. Each man has a long spoon with which he helps himself direct from the bowl. This soup and bread constitute the meal. These men are wonderful horsemen, practically tireless in the saddle, and can handle a lasso while riding fast with extraordinary skill.

Photo by A. W. Cutler

ONE OF THE MANY LONELY STATIONS SCATTERED OVER THE HORTOBAGY

Here the cowboys and shepherds live year in and year out, about six or eight at a station. Most of the men are single and have lived all their lives on the hortobagy. Time means nothing to them; they do not know the days of the week. Their watch is the sun, and at night they can find their way, if need be, about the great plain by the aid of the moon and stars. They go to town perhaps twice in a year. A shepherd and cowboy are here seen chatting. When engaged in conversation they always lean on their long staffs, as shown in the picture. The men cook their meals and usually eat them in the curious shelter of canes on the right of the station.

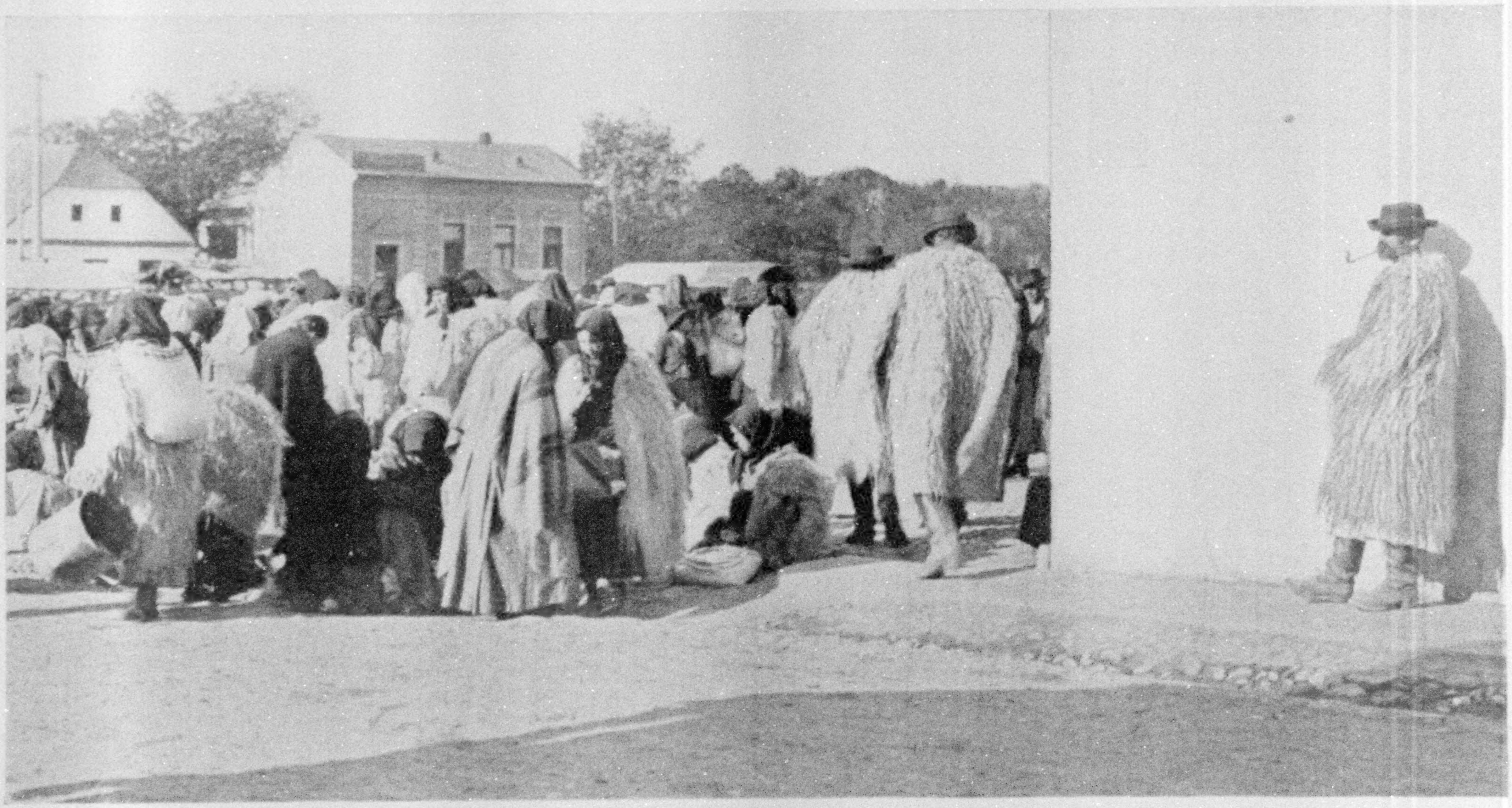

Photo by A. W. Cutler

CORNER IN THE GREAT MONDAY MARKET AT MUNKACS, ON THE BORDER OF HUNGARY, ABOUT 100 MILES FROM LEMBERG, SHOWING SLOVAK MEN AND WOMEN IN THEIR COATS OF SHEEPSKIN

The majority of the people of Hungary are Magyars (see pages 311 and 313). There are about 9,000,000 of this race. There are also about 2,000,000 Germans, 3,000,000 Roumanians, about 3,000,000 Slavs (mainly Slovaks and Servians), and nearly 1,000,000 Jews

SLOVAK WOMEN IN THEIR SHEEPSKIN COATS SEEN IN THE MARKET AT MUNKACS: THE WOMEN IN THIS PICTURE ARE VENDERS OF GRAIN

Photos by A. W. Cutler

STYLES OF OVERCOATS SEEN ON A STREET CORNER IN MEZOKOVESD

Note the Hungarian "skirts" worn by the men on the left and right, and also the costume of the little boy on the left. These are all Magyars

Photo by A. W. Cutler

HUNGARIAN COWBOYS AT THE THRESHOLD OF ONE OF THE CURIOUS CANE SHEDS

The boy on the left takes care of a few swine and cattle belonging to the station, which he keeps in order with the long whip he is holding. The boy is also cook for this station. A striking feature of the overcoat worn by the boy on the right is that the sleeves are never used, the coat being placed loosely over the shoulders and fastened in front by a short leather strap. The large sailor collar, arms, and sides of the coat are ornamented with designs in colored wools. The boy is smoking the typical long Hungarian pipe. All boys and men smoke.

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children, winter occupation, the department stands forward spaciously, opulently.

The minister is administrative, executive, even juridical, head of this part of the earth; the interpreter of statutes and the final court of appeal in the legal bearing of certain enactments devised in the agricultural interest.

Rural Hungary, over which the minister thus radiates from his Olympian height, is, moreover, under the joint but informal direction of church and feudal magnate, whose interests are one with those of the State. These interests may be summed up in the universal ban upon the golden calf of Socialism. For the most part, these gods of the fields do not seek tithes and labor only. They have each a genuine desire to see a contented and industrious peasantry always amenable to patriarchal influences.

This is not pure altruism, nor does it consist with Western views; but one cannot translate the old-world peasant small holder into terms of the Blue-Grass farmer. Environment, plane, polity, and economic impulse are at issue. Sober and philosophic liberalism, with true perspective, would desire no other than that this system should prevail at least until such time as the forces of evolution shall have focused the off-shoots of the ecclesiastico-feudal convention. The industrial problem is usually self-contained, susceptible of piecemeal handling. The rural problem is an interlaced immensity, the radical treatment of which would mean chaos.

Upon this system have been grafted various modern institutions, such as the coöperative principle, rural credit, scientific production, and evaluation. Not all of these are of Western origin in principle, for the very feudal institution of *corvée*, now existent in modified form, is itself purely coöperative in practice both as to spirit and intent.

The Magyar peasant thus sees his proximate deity in the Lord of the Manor and his intermediate god in the awful, shadowy form of His Excellency. His life, analyzed, is an orderly succession of Rogation Days and Thanksgiving Days. Physically he belongs to the State; morally he belongs to the church. On the intellectual side he is fortified by a sense of permanent opposition to government in the abstract. For this there is historic justification. For 400 years he squirmed under the heel of despotism. His impressions of government were associated with proscription, oppression, blood and slavery, the violation of his hearth, the sacrilege of his altars, grand seignorial rights and presumption of inferiority at law.

The Saxon thrall was separated by 700 years, but by nothing else, from the Magyar of pre-1848.

The country is this man in the aggregate battling with fierce resentment at the limitations of a soul inarticulate. And so he is a great politician, but his politics, not greatly daring, never get beyond the idea of opposition. This is the Magyar in the true Celtic mood.

At rare intervals his endurance gives way, and he does foolish things blindly or great things epically. But ever at his side, in trouble as in victory, stands that proud and superb church to which the ages owe so much. As long as he can be held she holds him in mild subjection. In epic moments when

> "Kossuth sees his warriors fall
> And sounds anew the trumpet call,"

she stands aside, not reluctantly, and her ministers go forth with cross and sword to merge the accidental cultus of the good churchmen in the unconquerable psyche of better Magyars. Thus it was in the glorious 1848. The hand which held the cross was atrophied; the hand which held the sword

> "made lightnings in the splendor of the moon."

DANCES AND PETTICOATS

For the rest the peasant labors in the field among the corn and grasses in summer; never comes to the city save in national moments, as when Francis Kossuth was called to his great fathers; votes if he may, but, as the local deity suggests, goes gaily to the colors a lout and comes back a man conscious of manhood, with vision enlarged and virtue engrafted.

THE SHEPHERD AND HIS DOG

Photo by A. W. Cutler

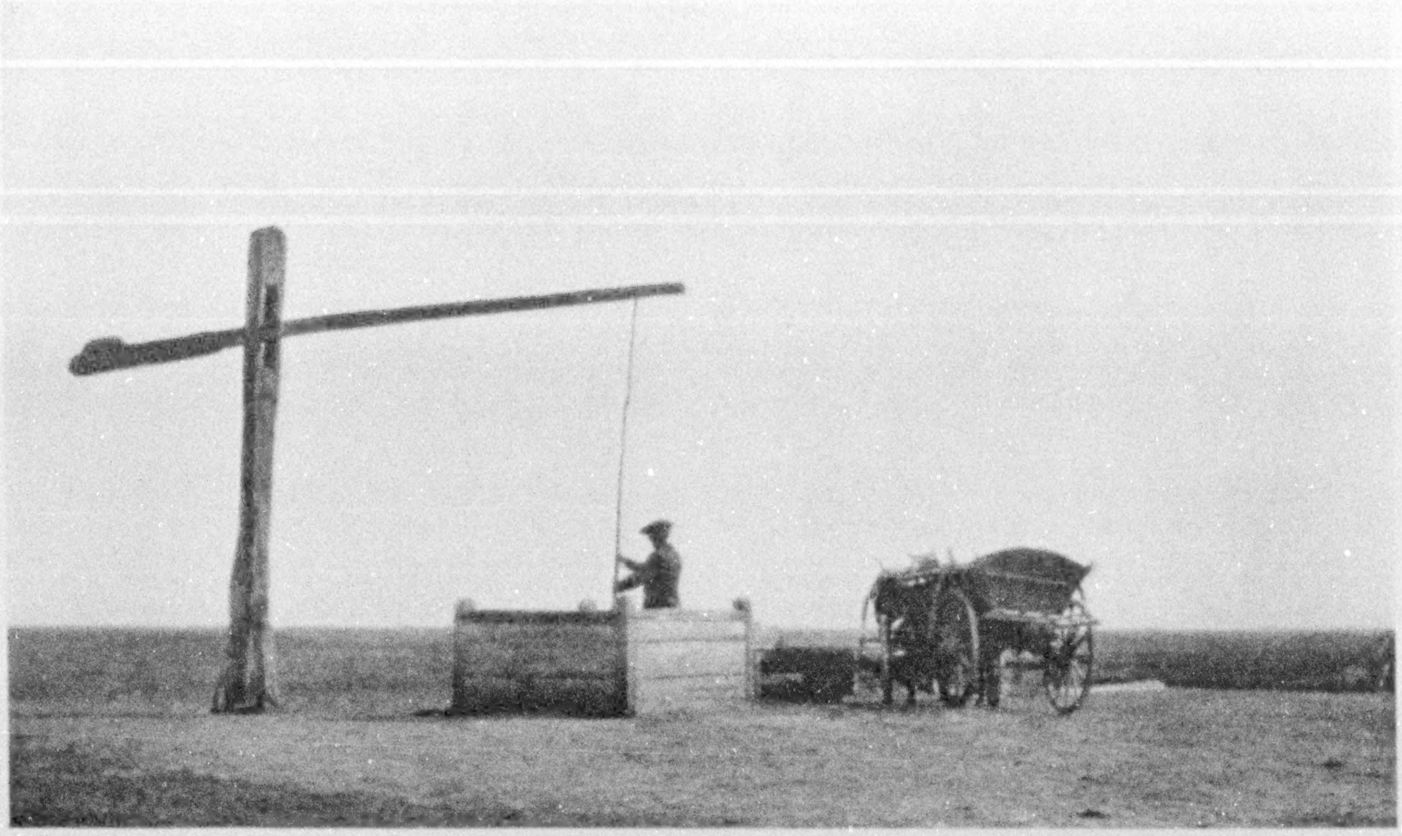
Note the short, thick bit of stick suspended from the dog's neck. It is meant to discourage any tendency to wander off

See him on St. Stephen's Day in picturesque garb, not riotously boisterous, but gay in color and mood. Or see him at a wedding arranged to suit the crops and rather for the convenience of the villagers. Then the festivities last from one to four days. One does not wait for invitation; the going is a matter of courtesy to the bride. One drinks and dances, dances and drinks, sleeps under the table, in the pig-stye, on the grass, anywhere, to rise and dance again. Day or night the music never stops, the wine springs never run dry.

The peasant girl whose consideration depends upon the number of petticoats she can afford to wear—I have seen one with 23—wears the jack-boots, which are family heirlooms, and thus weighted dances till she collapses and revives to dance again (see page 351).

There *are* people who go home to sleep. These are the ladies variously distinguished—among the Slovaks always by a black silk hood—mothers who must resign the necessities of life for its luxuries, the milking of cows, the stilling of the truculent clamor of pigs and ducks. Even these latter have their share of sport and spoil. They wander, especially the pigs, between the feet of the dancers, and if lucky upset them; if luckier still, scuttle off, with memories of missed kicks, in search of provender.

There is always, save at harvest time, dancing on the village green, which revives memories of the May-pole. The music is generally spontaneous and comes from the Gipsies (Czigány), for what Magyar will play when he can dance? At such time he literally buckets in to the mad glory of the Csárdás (Hungarian dances), and there prefigures the national virtue of endurance in two hours of violent and uninterrupted movement. The Csárdás is not for sedentary people,



ONE OF THE NUMEROUS WELLS DOTTED ABOUT THE HORTOBAGY, LOOKING LIKE THE BARE MASTS OF MANY SHIPS ON A BECALMED OCEAN

They are in constant use for watering the immense herds of cattle and sheep. A hortobagy cart is seen to the right. The driver is watering his horses

Photos by A. W. Cutler

SLOVAK MOTHER WORKING IN A FIELD OF BEET-ROOT

Near by is her baby in a tiny hammock slung across poles. This is very typical of Slovak life, but more often the hammock is slung from a tripod (see page 317)

A WATCHER OF PROPERTY ON A LARGE ESTATE AT SOROKSAR

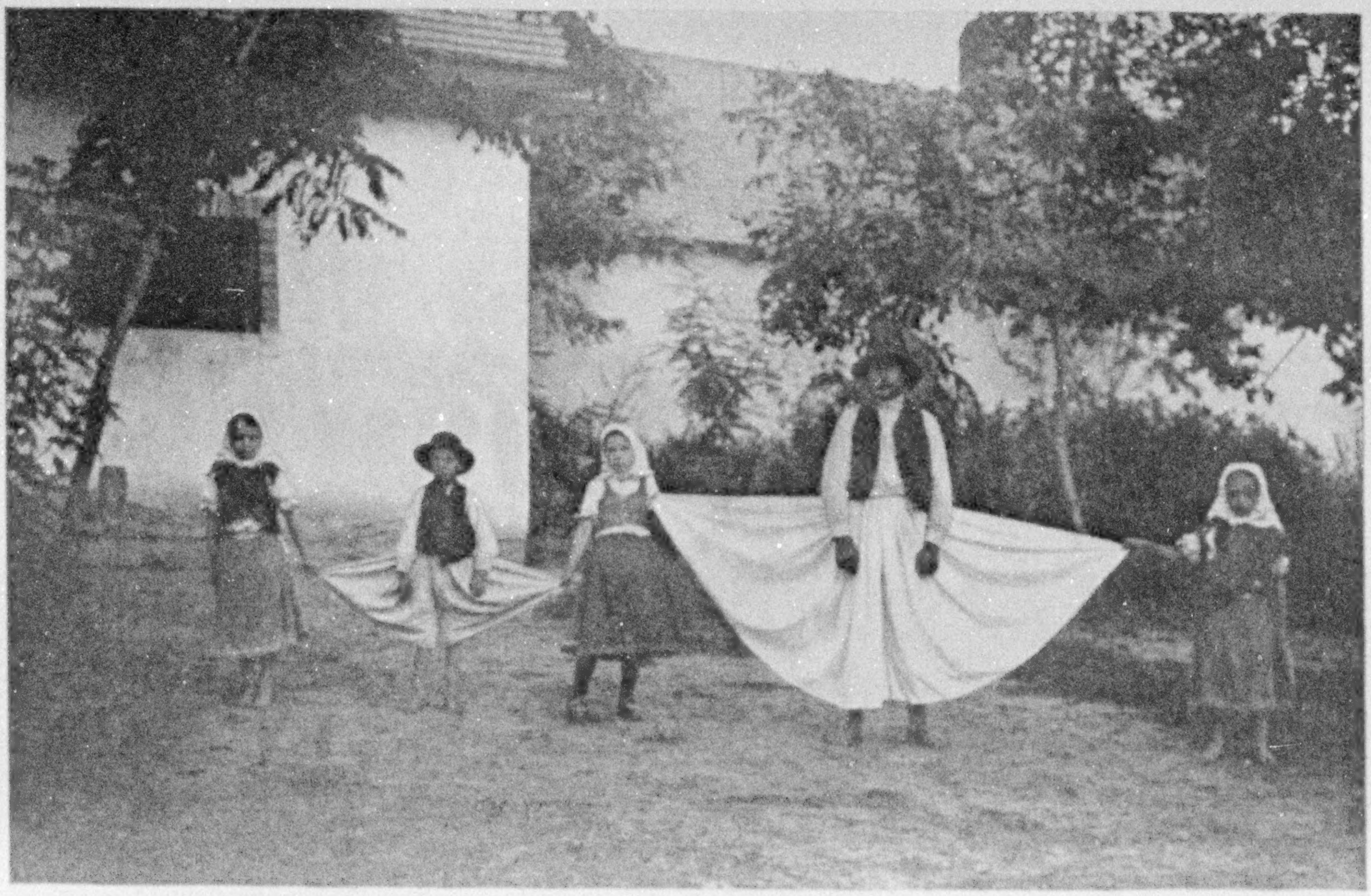
For hours at a time he will sit on the top of this shelter, occupied by his horse, looking for trespassers through a powerful pair of field-glasses. At certain seasons of the year he has to stay here for days at a time. What appears to be a shrine on the left is actually a boundary, or landmark.

Photos by A. W. Cutler

PECULIAR FENCES OF INTERLACED STICKS SEEN IN AND AROUND THE VILLAGE OF POSTYEN, HUNGARY

Sometimes the orchards are surrounded by these strange fences

THIS SHOWS THE PECULIAR TROUSERS WORN BY HUNGARIAN PEASANT BOYS IN THE VILLAGES AROUND BUDAPEST AND IN THE ALFOLD, OR LOWLANDS



Photos by A. W. Cutler

WHEN A HUNGARIAN BOY GROWS TO BE A MAN HE DISDAINS THE TROUSERS OF HIS YOUTH AND DONS A PAIR SIMILAR TO THOSE WORN BY HIS FATHER ON THE RIGHT OF THIS PICTURE (SEE ALSO PAGE 313)

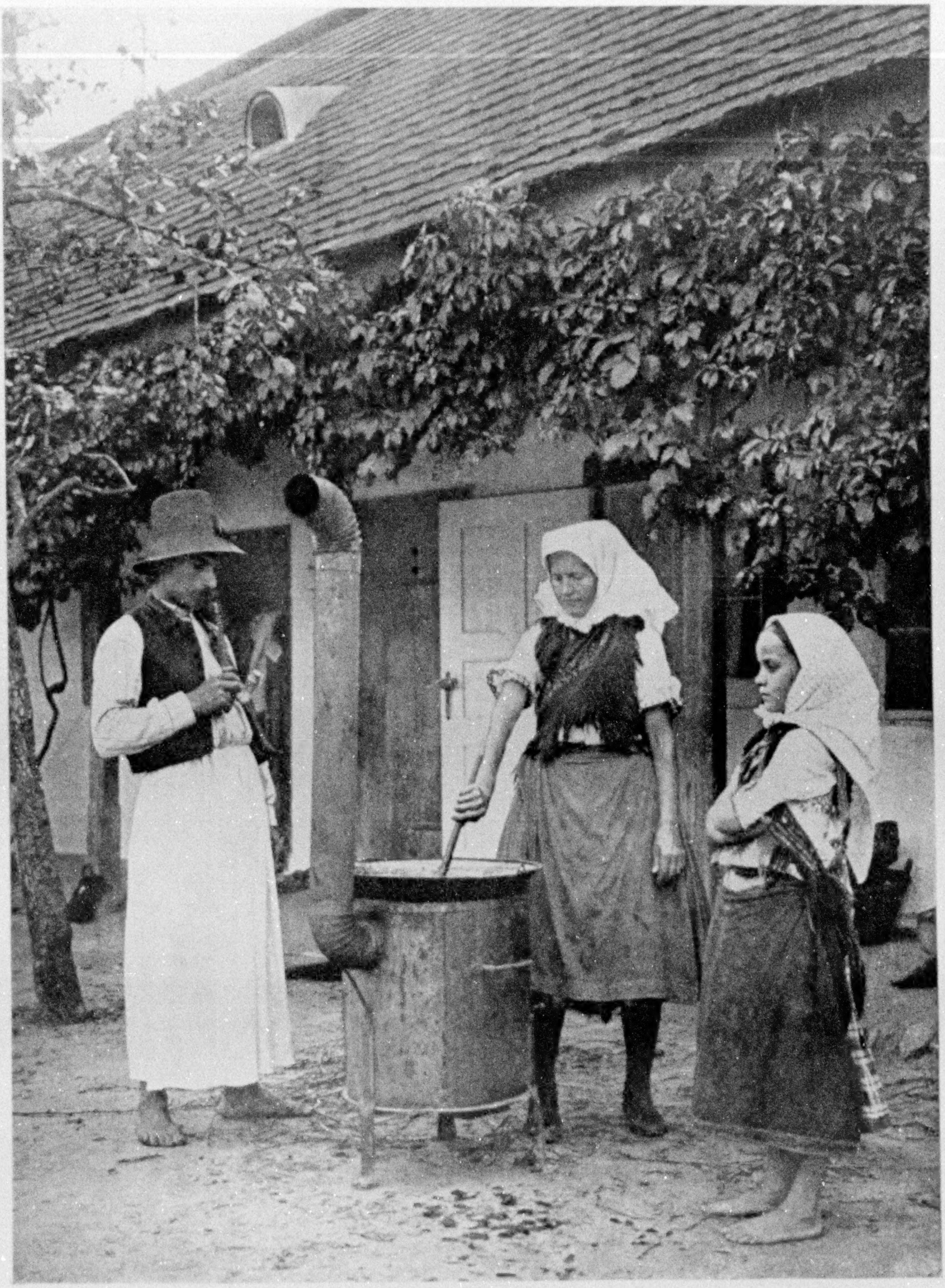


Photo by A. W. Cutler

MAKING PLUM JELLY: QUITE A UNIVERSAL SCENE IN A HUNGARIAN VILLAGE IN FALL

The short sleeves and dress and the shawl about the breast are typical of the women's costume in this section—Czinkota. The man is not wearing a skirt, but cotton trousers, so very wide and loose that they hang like a skirt (see pages 313 and 338).

XUM

Photo by A. W. Cutler

"BIRDS OF A FEATHER": HUNGARIAN BOYS TAKEN AT THE VILLAGE OF MIKE-PERCS (PRONOUNCED MEEKA PAIRKS), NEAR DEBRECZEN

All these boys wear the same kind of trousers shown on the previous page, but here they are covered with aprons. It is all around Debreczen that the thoroughbred Hungarians may be found

Photo by A. W. Cutler

HUNGARIAN GIPSIES ABOUT TO PARTAKE OF THE EVENING MEAL: THE MAN IS MENDING ONE OF THE HUGE POTS USED BY THE NATIVES WHEN MAKING JAM OR JELLY (SEE PAGE 339)

TROOPS OF HUNGARIAN GIPSIES — Photo by A. W. Cutler

They are an exceedingly hardy race of people, rarely, if ever, sick, and the children may frequently be seen quite naked, even when the weather is cold

THE HUNGARIAN GIPSY

That natural music which finds its home in the Magyar soul finds its interpreter to an alien world in the Magyar Czigány (Gipsy). The Czigány himself is music embodied; he was born in the purple, but apart from his rôle he has nothing in common with a true Magyar. The Czigány is a Hungarian in nothing but name. His affinities lie rather with the Romany of Andalusia or Poland than with Gentile peoples. But a Czigány born among a people whose poetry, whose language, whose whole emotional environment is a succession of chords must needs obey the law of natural selection. Each has his special forte. Each is the proper complement of the other. The Czigány is no singer, no creator of the songs that live; the Magyar is no interpreter. But between them they embrace all of the nature and much of the poetry of music.

Not only are the Magyar songs and the music distinctively national, but one or two of the instruments which serve their truest expression are known to no other peoples. One indeed is so ancient that for centuries it was to the mere layman as rare as the purples of Tyre.

But now, after three centuries, the tárogató, once played by national bards in Angevin camps, has come to light and being. It would appear to be an instrument of the clarinet family, singularly soft, singularly sweet, singularly fitted for the interpretation of the sad, retrospective musing which, however it be disguised by a gaiety half affected, is still

Photo by A. W. Cutler

RICH HUNGARIAN GIPSIES VERY COMFORTABLY ENCAMPED ON THE VERANDA OF A HOUSE AT THE VILLAGE OF SOROKSAR, HUNGARY

On account of their thieving propensities, they are never allowed in the towns, and only in villages for a period of two days. This vacant house had been rented for the time. They go about the country mending pots and pans and "annexing" anything they can lay their hands on. There are some 200,000 Gipsies in Hungary, and they are looked upon universally as a most dangerous community—not without good reason. The urn on the table and the tea-pot is silver. These round, low tables are always used by the Gipsies, and the draperies on the walls are also typical. The woman standing up on the left is wearing a necklace of large silver coins. The man lying down is lounging on some of the immense pillows always carried.

the true index and key-note of the Magyar character.

Given one or two violins, one or two Czigány taken at hazard, with a cimbalom and an "atmosphere"—without which no *primás* could do himself justice—and you have the light of the Magyar world, about which flutters every little moth within trumpet call. Place does not matter. Time was made for the restless Briton. In a moment the listeners are in Dreamland. The air may be sad and plaintive; it may be the day-dream of the swarthy improvisator lost, for the moment, to all earthly things—the mournful song of the Ishmael race. *His* thoughts are with some Hagar of the wilderness, but where are those of his entranced devotees? On the Field of Blood, in sleepy old Buda; in the sepulcher of Mohács (the battle-field against the Turks); wherever a rough destiny has led their long-suffering people.

Anon the dream is dead and the time changes. The primás, with glistening eyes and a set smile, breaks into the mad whirl of the Csárdás. The peasants dance for hours and hours, but in the end it is they who are exhausted, never the figures. Faster and faster, fast as bow can travel, to the noisy accompaniment of moving feet, this insanity of melody pours forth until one or other, performer or audience, is overcome. The dance ends as abruptly as it began.

Nothing is then too good for the primás. If in the city, money and champagne, even caresses, the "bravas" of scores of people intoxicated with coffee and music, go out to him. He is again, as his forefathers were before him, lord of a thousand camels and master of des-

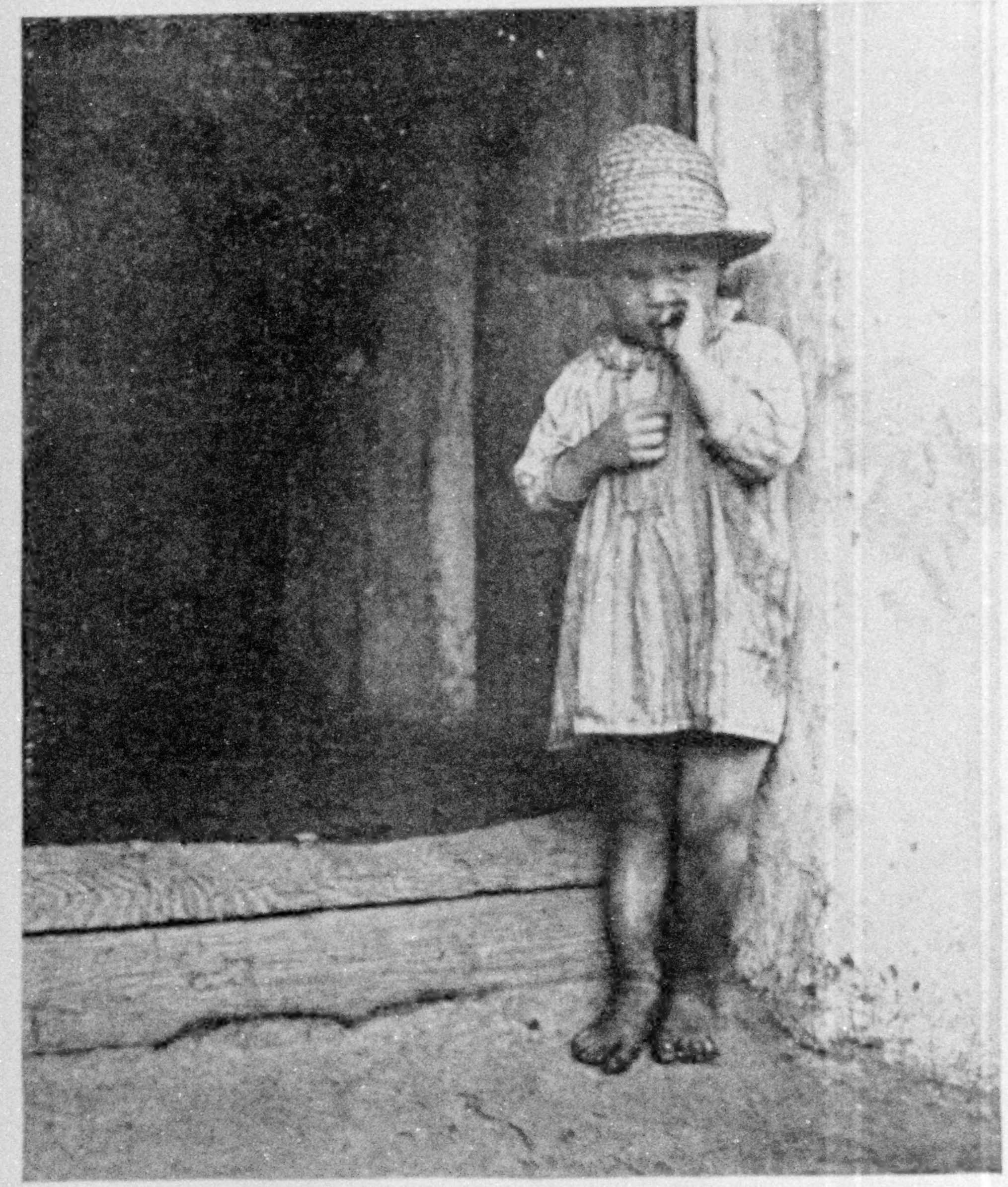
Photos by A. W. Cutler

"SAY THAT AGEN AND I'LL KNOCK YER BLOCK OFF"

Two bellicose-looking men (Slovaks) snapped by the camera man

HUNGARIAN GYPSIES: FATHER, MOTHER, AND CHILD

Note the necklace of large silver coins around the neck of the girl, which, however, seems quite insignificant alongside the immense solid silver buttons on the man's waistcoat.



Photos by A. W. Cutler

A WAYSIDE SCENE AT CZINKOTA

These peasants are very clean and extremely kind and hospitable to strangers. Many petticoats are a feature of the costume, giving the women a very rounded appearance. The short sleeves and dress are also notable.

THE TROUSERLESS AGE

A little boy snapped at the threshold of his home at Banka, Hungary

Photo by A. W. Cutler

SLOVAK MARRIAGE: THE HAPPY COUPLE WERE ON THE POINT OF GOING TO THE CHURCH FOR THE CEREMONY

The girl on the left and the two on the right are the bridesmaids, each wearing many petticoats

tinies not his own. Whilst he lives he is a demigod, and when he dies thousands go out to attend him as they did the primas Munczi, who left a million in money and a memory lasting as memories go.

As for the peasant, one thing only can come between him and his gaieties. On Sunday morning, with no trace of the glorious carouse, but with every trace of deep and still reverence, he listens to the man of God—a simple priest who could have walked out of the pages of Goldsmith's "loveliest village of the plain"—listens, with a full sense of the reality of things, humbly, penitently, to the fatherly, reproving voice, and in the afternoon forgets.

BUDAPEST THE BEAUTIFUL

"O, thou art fairer than the evening air,
Clad in the beauty of a thousand stars."

A moon serene, untroubled, set in the steadfast blue; stars fainting in a clear sky; the steady flow of the broad river; lights, shadows, and—save for the tinkle of tram-bells and the sound of water, the wash of some passing ship, softly "lapping on the crag"—silence. It is such a night as Byron would have loved.

Dark against the background and clear rise those hills whence, centuries ago, the Pagan Magyar hurled his martyr saint into the great river.

"Falls the red sunbeam on the Hills of Buda,
Light of the Kings that dwelt of old in Asia
And drew the rude *Te Deums* of the Magyar.

Old, old, and ever old, the Hills of Buda,
Clear as the crystal justice of dead Matyas,
Brooding upon the lovely land of Árpád.

The spirits of dead yesterdays breathe o'er them,
Phantoms of worlds that have been, songs elusive,
There where the Gods dwelt—on the Hills of Buda."

From the villas on the hills, from the wondrous palace, from old Buda that knew the Thund'ring Legion, as far as eye can reach, past the Moorish Temple, from the Bastion by Matyas to the turn of the stream, a myriad lights ceaselessly twinkle.

He who has sailed past the Isle of Roses to the noble harbor on the Parramatta,* who has cast anchor under Vesuvius, who has seen the fair places of the earth from the Golden Horn to the Golden Gate, from Kiev to Rio, may bid them hush their rivalries, for when twilight has deepened, when the full moon is rising in the blue velvet over Buda, the loveliest panorama of them all slowly unfolds. The gems are the gems of old, but the setting is new.

Photo by A. W. Cutler

THE BACK OF THE BRIDE SEEN IN THE PRECEDING PHOTOGRAPH: A MASS OF GORGEOUSLY COLORED RIBBONS

At first glance it appears to be some rare beetle of colossal dimensions. The loose girdle around the waist is of white cotton.

You are standing on the Corso, in Asia. Cross over, climb the hill upon the other side; stand upon the walls of a dismantled fortress, where stood the merciless Austrian in 1849; now look down upon the changeless river, moving, as since the dawn of history it has moved, the warder on the confines of two worlds. Here was the Gate of the West. Beyond the eagles never flew, the legions never watched, the word of Cæsar never passed. A thousand years go by; the Pannonian Legion is no more; the *Colonia* of Aquincum is "one with Nineveh and Tyre"; all else has changed, but the Gate remains. Now it is the outpost of Islam, and the Buda Hills form the watch-tower of Christendom. It is here, not at Lepanto, that the Crescent wanes when, for the third time in history, two civilizations contend for the ages to be.

Look out now to the low-lying Margaret Isle; look behind, far into the night, upon the verge of illimitable plains; look upon the spires and domes, the towers and minarets, of the Grenada of the North; look where you will, the thought that this is still, as ever, the debatable land is ever more insistent. Here it is that the well-nigh irresistible force, an atavistic cultus, breaking back upon the path of the rising sun, has come upon the well-nigh immovable body—the passionless, dreamy fatalism of the Orient.

* Sydney, Australia.

Photo by A. W. Cutler

A MOTHER AND HER LITTLE CHILD: POSTYEN, HUNGARY

Note that the little girl wears long Wellington boots, too, while mamma's ribbons are much in evidence. The former has also an apron, but this picture being taken on Monday, the apron was quite naturally in the wash. Over the entrance numerous cobs of corn are seen drying. Later on the chickens will get these.

Photo by Erdelyi

A PEASANT COUPLE IN SOUTH HUNGARY, NEAR BOSNIA: THESE ARE CROATS

The girl is wearing a gorgeously embroidered dress. Note the lace adorning the trousers of her beau

Photo by A. W. Cutler

SUNDAY MORNING SCENE OUTSIDE THE CHURCH AT MEZOKOVESD, HUNGARY

The Magyars are very devout, and the church, being small, cannot hold all who come. Those who come late and cannot find room inside invariably take part in the service outside, kneeling on the ground, even when it is wet and muddy

Photo by A. W. Cutler

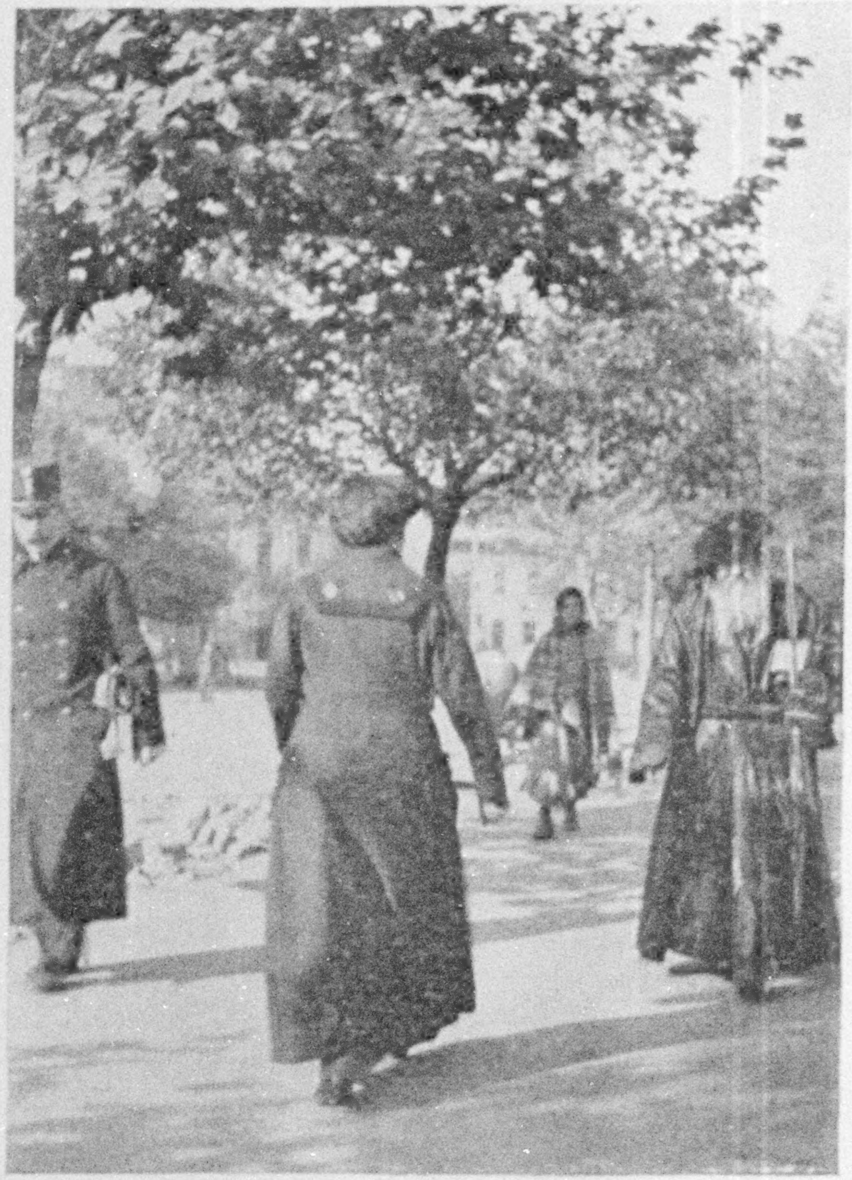
SUNDAY MORNING SCENE OUTSIDE THE LITTLE CHURCH AT MEZOKOVESD: THE GIRLS ARE NOT WEARING HOOP-SKIRTS, BUT MANY PETTICOATS

EVENING PASTIMES

It is 10 o'clock in Budapest. Theaters and opera, music halls and cafés, restaurants, chantans, and casinos are packed, for the serious business of the day has begun. To find an empty place one must go into the brilliantly lighted streets or go home. From now until long after the dawn has broken over Buda fortress, on the other side, the easy-

TWO HUNGARIAN JEWS

The long black gowns and round fur caps are typical



Photos by A. W. Cutler

TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE: ON THE RIGHT IS THE MAN I WAS AFTER; ON THE LEFT THE MAN WHO WAS AFTER ME

I was looked upon as a spy at Munkacs. My cameras were confiscated by the police department, but returned early on the morning of the third day. I was, however, politely requested to leave town by the 4.30 p. m. train—the next train. The officer seen on the left of this photo was detailed off to watch my every movement until I left town. Meantime, however, I was permitted to take photographs, and this is one of them.

Photo by A. W. Cutler

THREE LITTLE JEWS, MUNKACS SCHOOLBOYS: HUNGARY

They were persuaded to stand for their pictures only after considerable difficulty. The older boys, and especially the men, could not be induced to stand for love or money. Note the curious tags of hair on either side of cheek; this is the fashion among young and old.

going, improvident Magyar of the city is immersed in affairs which will not wait.

He who never goes to bed and gets up at seven in the morning; never has money and spends it royally; never puts off till tomorrow what he hopes some one may be induced to do for him next week; whose ideas of time are rather Oriental than Central European; who makes haste, in other matters, with caution and forebodings, is guilty of much, but never of neglecting his urgent private affairs.

Photo by A. W. Cutler

A POOR PEOPLE'S KITCHEN AT THE VILLAGE OF MORAVAN, HUNGARY, INHABITED BY SLOVAKS

Aged poor people may often get a free meal here. The food is donated to the kitchen by wealthier citizens. The two top words represent the name of the woman who runs the kitchen; the two lower words, "poor people's kitchen," in Slovak and Hungarian.

Photo by A. W. Cutler

THREE OF THE INMATES OF A HOME FOR THE AGED AT POSTYEN, HUNGARY

They are supported entirely by voluntary contributions of food and money. The house fronts on the highway, and these old ladies are constantly on the lookout for passers-by, whom they persuade to put something in the box beneath the crucifix.

XUM

Photo by A. W. Cutler

A ONE-DAY STAND SHOW ON THE ROAD, SEEN BEFORE VAGUJHELY AND CZEJTHE, HUNGARY: SOME OF THE SHOW PEOPLE ARE IN THE WAGON ON THE LEFT. THE "PROPERTIES" ARE DOUBTLESS IN THE LARGE VAN

Perhaps it is this touch of genius which has made of the pleasant city of the Magyars the playground of a continent.

Budapest is, after all, what Nature and the Magyar have made her. But to comprehend her, to come into intimate touch with the wonder of things Magyar, it is not enough to understand the architect and all for which he stands. The city of the Magyars has her own secret: she may be experienced, but not described.

And the Magyar himself, that lovable Bohemian whom culture irks, how may one sound his complex depths?

Never was a people more addicted to philosophy than this people—a philosophy frankly Teutonic. Never was a people more prone to appeal to the sedative properties of half-bricks, a philosophy as frankly Celtic. It would be difficult to find a race more fitted to govern, and impossible to name one less able.

Imagine a people sharing in the superb heritage of the Roman Church permeated to the core with the fatalism of the Orient; a people whose laws are, in some respects, models for the Anglo-Saxon race, still tainted, as to some Arcadian valleys, with the shadow of the *jus primæ noctis;* a people criminally unable to hit from the shoulder, overrun with lawyers, who minister to its sheer Hibernian love of quarreling.

The true Magyar would scorn to bear false witness against his neighbor; he honors his father and mother; he does not steal; he cannot curse; nor does he work on the seventh day, nor indeed on any other. The other commandments take their chance.

THE QUESTION OF TRIBUTE

These things may not be quite convincing. But when we approach the question of tribute, the rendering unto Cæsar of things which are not Cæsar's, the pure Oriental emerges from his purely accidental Western environment and is again in the tents of Shem.

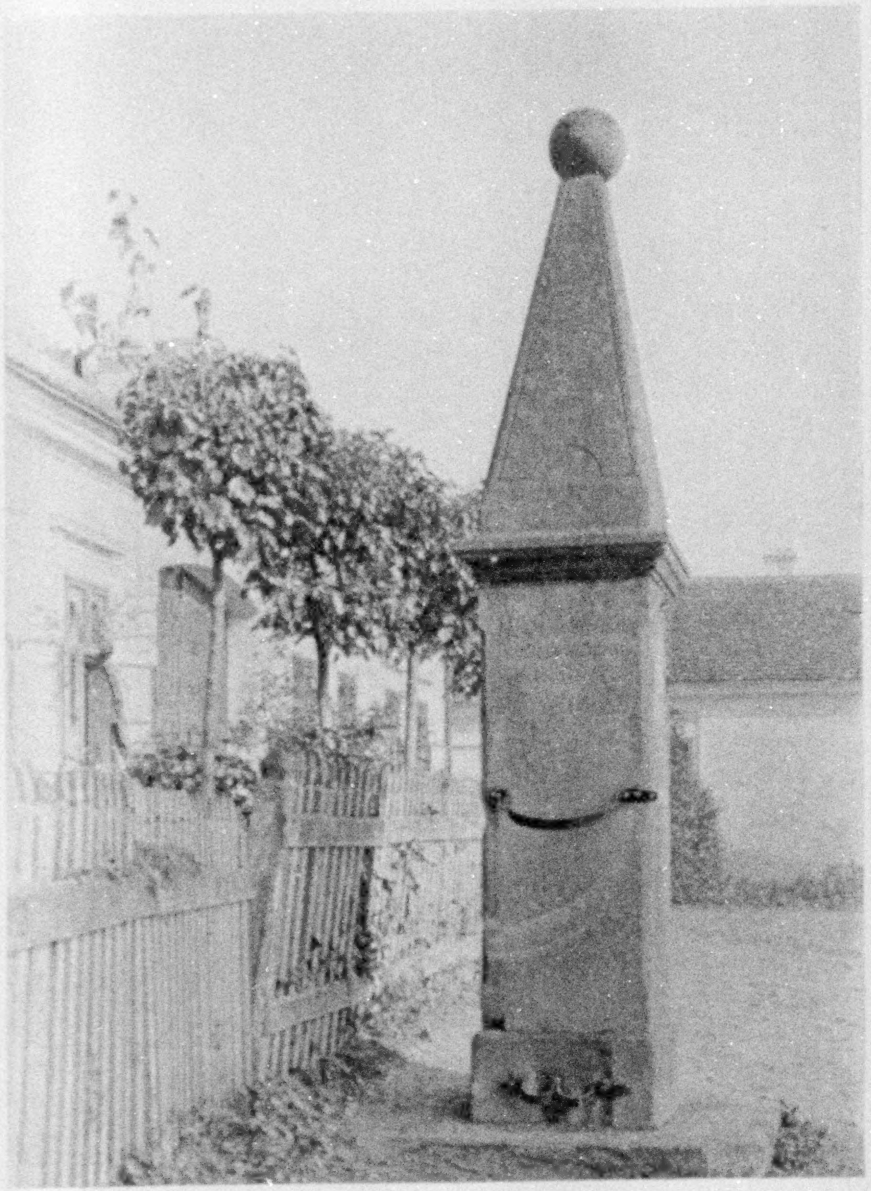
If service be rendered, you pay on sound commercial principles; if you render the service, you pay on unsound Arabian principles less easy to defend. If you cross a bridge or enter a tunnel, if you bet, if you pay rent, make a contract, send in an application, save money, play cards, chess, dominoes, send out a bill, pay a bill, get a license, get a certificate, get married, get buried, get hanged, there is ever this little matter of *dustoorie*. If you belong to any defined religious persuasion, you pay; it is a *luxus*. If not, you are held in truculent contempt by the authorities for evading your just dues, and in wondering envy by the faithful. For every conceivable thing, in all conceivable and some inconceivable circumstances, you pay. Call it excise, customs, rates, *octroi,* tips, dues, taxes, commission, extortion, bribes—call it what you will—you will pay it.

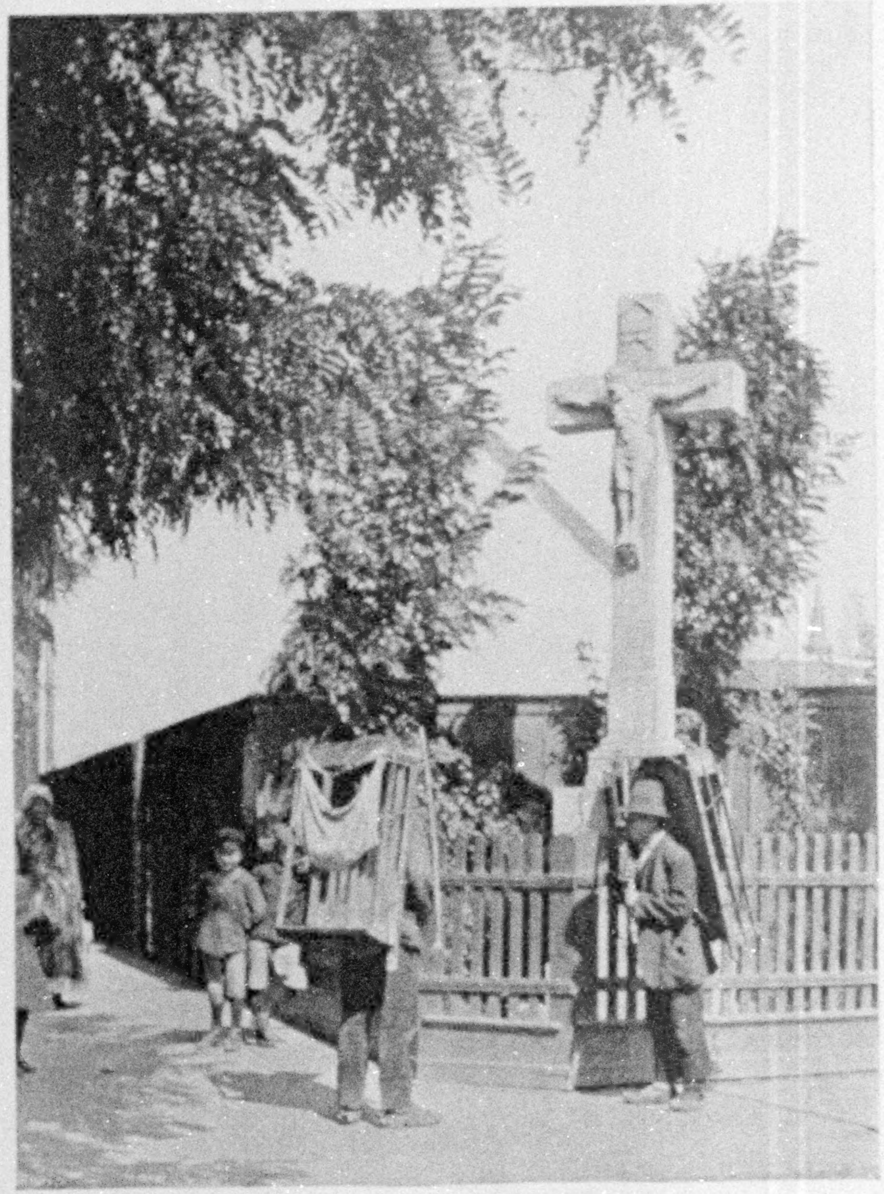
Take a typical, concrete, every-day instance. Go into a café and order a glass of milk, the nominal value of which may be 15 kreuzers. Perhaps the waiter will bring it, perhaps he will forget.

For the sake of the argument he brings it. The waiter, also the boy who loads your table with yesterday's papers, also the man who swoops upon your hat, also the Gipsy who pours out his soul in alleged music for his own satisfaction—and he is easily satisfied—also the disguised Marquis who happens to wander in your direction, all must be appeased. Under 60 kreuzers you cannot well escape.

I speak, of course, of the ordinary timid citizen who approaches no nearer heroism than a prosaic dispute as to cab hire, not of the brave man, born once in a century, who pays his 15 kreuzers and strolls out without feeling any desperate inclination to run for it. I never met this demigod, of course.

This, then, is the happy-go-lucky Magyar of the City Beautiful, the mercurial citizen who lives by chance, who will stake his all and much of yours on the turn of a card or the speed of a horse, to whom life is a masquerade of the gods and suicide no crime, whose business is pleasure, who will one day infallibly be rich by the turn of a lottery wheel. This is the strange anomaly who would fight for a woman in this world or for heaven in the next, but who would work for neither in any world or any circumstances whatever.





Photos by A. W. Cutler

ANCIENT PILLORY IN FRONT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT POSTYEN, HUNGARY

When a man or woman had stolen anything, they were locked to this pillar on a Sunday and were compelled to hold in their hands whatever they had stolen. As everybody goes to church at Postyen, it was no small punishment.

ITINERANT GLAZIERS SEEN IN A HUNGARIAN VILLAGE

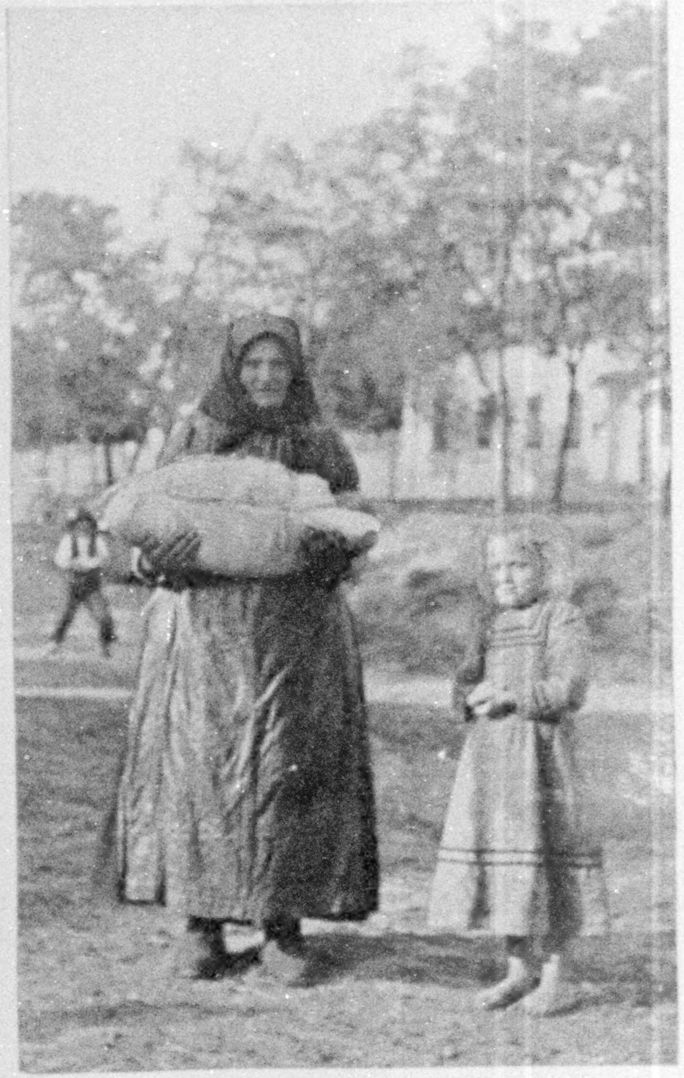
The crucifix behind them is typical of all Hungarian villages

TYPICAL MORNING SCENE IN BUDAPEST

A mistress going to market with her peasant servant, who wears, according to the custom of the country, perhaps six or seven petticoats, hence the difference in dimensions.

A CURIOUS PEASANT CUSTOM

On the birth of the first-born the godmother of the bride calls at her house with an immense pile of cakes and bread on her back—a gift to the first-born, who, by the way, is the only one who does not participate in the feast which ensues.



Photos by A. W. Cutler

THIS WOMAN IS CARRYING HER BABY ON A PILLOW: A CURIOUS HUNGARIAN CUSTOM

The baby is laid on the pillow and the end is lapped over and usually long enough to come up to the infant's chin, thus making a very snug and comfortable little bed.

SLOVAK WOMEN IN EVERY-DAY COSTUME Photo by A. W. Cutler

They may frequently be seen with immense packs of fodder on their backs for their cattle and pigs. Often the babies are carried home in the pack

NO CITY SO LITTLE REPRESENTS THE PEOPLE

No city in the world is so little representative of the psyche of the nation. That Budapest may be great, may rank with the other great capitals, Agram, Debreczen, and Szeged must be starved. The passion for Teutonic centralization, as foreign as anything could well be to the true Magyar genius, has concentrated in the city all the intellectual, political, scientific, and artistic life of the nation. A Manchester school of politics, an Edinburg school of medicine, a New England school of literature, a Leyden school of art would not be suffered to exist. In

Photo by A. W. Cutler

A COTTAGE SCENE AT A LITTLE VILLAGE IN HUNGARY

Where, I was told, no photos had ever been taken before by an Englishman or an American for publication. The old lady on the left had just come in from the market. Brilliant colors are a feature of this costume. The kerchief headgear, short sleeves and dress, and many petticoats are notable items of the costume.

XUM

Photo by A. W. Cutler

A HUNGARIAN (MAGYAR) MOTHER AND CHILDREN JUST HOME FROM CHURCH

The children really look like dressed-up dolls, and are emphatically "too cunning for words"

Photo by A. W. Cutler

LITTLE SWEETHEARTS, AT MEZOKOVESD, HUNGARY

It is customary throughout Hungary to kiss the lady's hand on arriving at and when departing from her house. Note the peculiar stiffened tucks at the back of the little girl's dress at the waist. She wore them years ago, and should she live to be 80 they will still appear at the back of her dress and look just as uncomfortable as they do now. Mother and daughter, father and son, dress alike (see pages 369 and 370).

Photo by A. W. Cutler

A MEZOKOVESD AUNT AND HER LITTLE NEPHEW

The decoration on the former's head is an indication that she is a newly married woman. It is usually worn for a period of one year after marriage. Note the peculiar tucks, or ridges, in the dress of the woman. These tucks are stiffened by cardboard, and are worn alike by old grannies and little tots of three or less (see pages 362 and 366).

Photo by A. W. Cutler

A THREE-CORNERED CHAT OUTSIDE A MEZOKOVESD COTTAGE

The men are wearing coats of sheepskin, the wool being inside—a very warm and comfortable garment. The short coat worn by the man in the center is not nearly as popular as the long coat worn by the old man. These coats are often decorated with designs in colored wools. The cone-shaped arrangement on the back of the woman's head is a small basket, universally worn by the women. The hair is done up and placed under this basket, and when on the street a covering is invariably worn over this basket, giving the head a very peculiar shape (see page 371).

Photo by A. W. Cutler

THE MEZOKOVESD GIRLS IN THEIR SUNDAY COSTUMES

The long brilliantly decorated ribbons of the girl on the left constitute as smart a dress as the Mezokovesd young ladies ever aspire to, except when they get married. Note the stuffed shoulders—a fashion which all ages of the female sex rigorously follow (see pages 362 and 371).

no department would the capital suffer either rival or peer.

The Magyar is proud of her magnificence, her success, and the splendor of her achievements as creator and interpreter. In any department save perhaps that of fiction Magyar literature has no second. In art there exists no better portrait painter than Lásztó; in music nothing on earth will ever compare with the joyous and passionate folk-songs. One of the greatest administrators, probably, that this economic age has ever seen, Ignatius Darányi, who transformed the country from his place as Minister for Agriculture, happily, still lives. Fodor, certainly the greatest hygienist of the modern European school, and first Professor of Hygiene at the University of Budapest, was, too, a product of the city. To her engineering genius the long single-span bridge over the Danube is a monument; to her architectural taste the finest Parliament building in the world bears eloquent tribute.

But it is obvious that a country 95 per cent of whose area is productive could never be adequately represented by its metropolis, however many-sided. The capital and the country are poles asunder. Each stands for everything which the other lacks. The asset of the State is the peasant proprietor, that of Budapest the commercial Jew.

THE MAGYAR IS THE DOMINANT RACE

One phenomenon, without due regard for which the whole trend of Magyar cult, its history and very being, would appear obscure and perverted, consists in the undoubted genius for dominion, coupled with an undoubted inability to assimilate, which has always been a noteworthy trait of the Magyars as a people.

At whatever stage of Magyar history the thread is taken up, the people appear as a minority; whatever the circumstances, that minority is always dominant. The Slav and Slovak bore them down by count of heads; the successive settle-

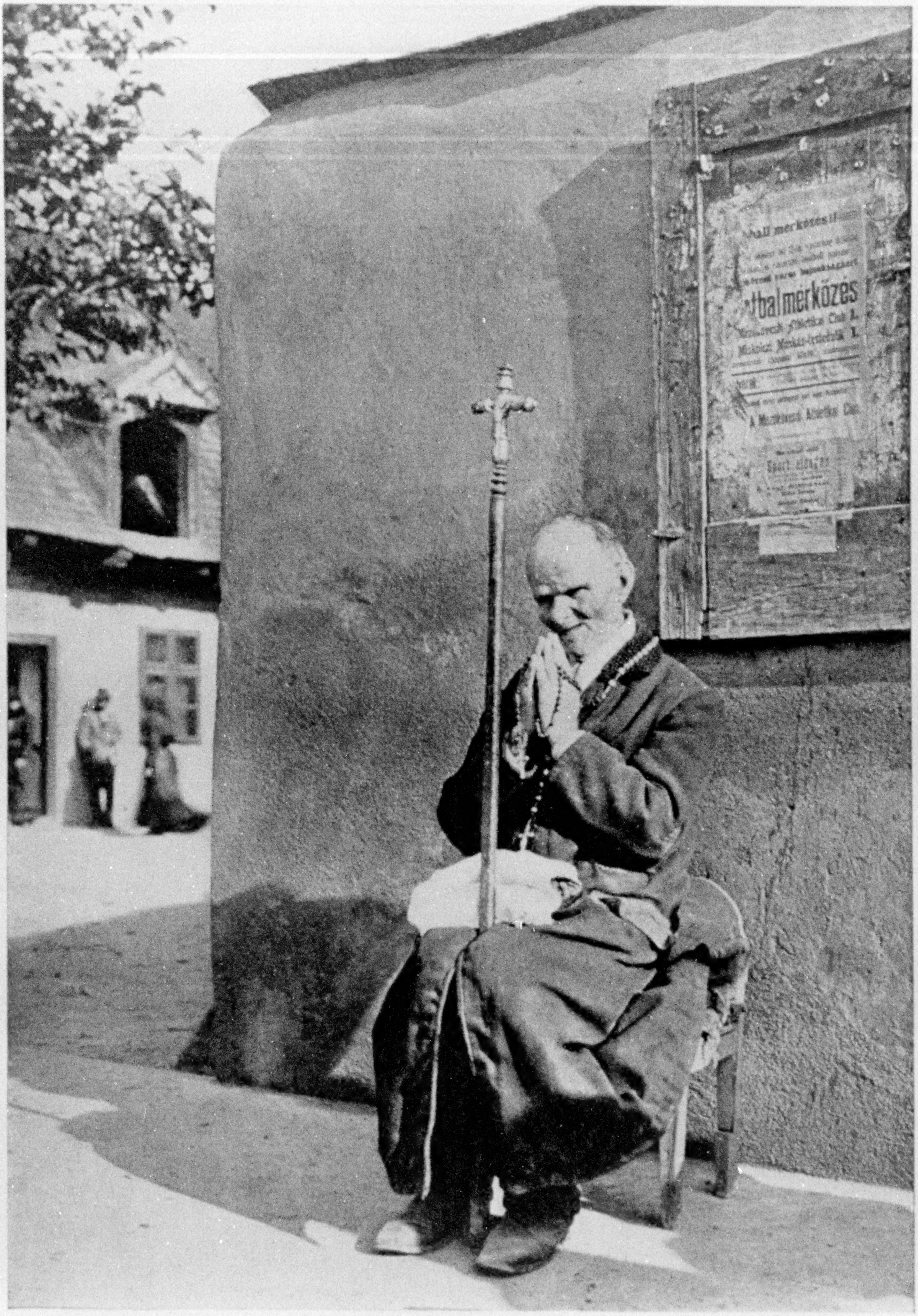


Photo by A. W. Cutler

HUNGARIAN BEGGAR SEEN AT A STREET CORNER IN THE VILLAGE OF MEZOKOVESD

It is not the custom among this fraternity in Hungary to ask outright for alms. They simply pray that donations may be forthcoming, and as soon as they are satisfied with the receipts they go home. The poster on the bulletin-board is an advertisement of a game of American foot-ball. The letters "ball" can be clearly seen on the top line, while on the third line the last word but one is "foot-ball."

Photos by A. W. Cutler

A HUNGARIAN MOTHER WITH PILLOWS SWADDLED ABOUT HER BABY

This woman is wearing a style of headgear peculiar to Mezokovesd. It is simply a small tasseled woolen shawl, deftly twisted so as to form a sort of skull-cap in front, while all around the long tassels hang loosely.

Back of woman seen in previous photograph, showing the extraordinary profusion of tassels at the back of the head, surmounted by the cone-shaped basket which covers her hair, "done up" in a "bob" for the purpose.

ments of Hun, Saxon, Suabian, and Serb by the ruling powers; the irruptions of Roumanian and Turk, Bohemian and South Slav; the wholesale descent of the Teutonic bureaucracy, the ruling Austrian vanguard of absorption, while contributing to the material prosperity of the people and the declension of a racial strain, never seriously menaced the seemingly natural and inevitable overlordship of the Magyar.

In recent times the Magyar population has grown by natural means, by chance accretion, and by a system of intermarriage until it has converted a minority into equality; yet the Slav is still a Slav—more aggressively a Slav than ever. The Slovak who roamed the Alföld a thousand years ago has varied his habitation, but preserved his identity. The Suabian, whose villages ring the capital herself, differs nowise in habits, in language, in tradition, from his cousin of the Hercynian forest, ancestor of the Hapsburgs. The Roumanian preserves not only the tongue of the legionaries, his putative fathers, but history of his own devising and geography strictly subservient to his political ideals. The Magyar dominates them all, but cannot assimilate them.

The Jew has been received with marks of consideration indicative alike of the

Photo by A. W. Cutler

EXTRAORDINARY COSTUME WORN BY THE MAGYAR PEASANTS OF MÉZOKOVESD

It is, of course, worn only on Sundays. The immensely long sleeves—like a parson's surplice—are a remarkable feature. Long black aprons are always worn, and the decorations on these and the sleeves and front of the shirt are in colored wools or silks. Often the costumes are richly embroidered as well. The ornamented hats are curious. The wide Hungarian trousers and high Wellington boots complete the costume. The great length of the sleeve is well illustrated by the man on the right.

XUM

Photo by A. W. Cutler

YOUNG PEASANTS OF MEZOKOVESD, HUNGARY, IN THEIR SUNDAY COSTUME

Note the little jaunty black waistcoats, studded with buttons, the immensely long sleeves, and the long black aprons, richly ornamented with designs in colored wools, sometimes silks. The befeathered soft black felt hat and long Wellington boots complete the costume. The wide Hungarian trousers are, of course, worn. Note the beautifully embroidered sleeves of the second man on the left.

Photo by A. W. Cutler

DAMES IN THEIR SUNDAY COSTUMES AT MEZOKOVESD, HUNGARY

The head is covered with beautiful little silk shawls, and the curious shape is the result of the cone-shaped basket at the back of the head described on page 365. Note the two ladies on the right holding handkerchiefs over their hands—the custom on Sundays

THE BRIDE'S TROUSSEAU ON THE WAY TO THE BRIDEGROOM'S HOME: MEZOKOVESD, HUNGARY

The horses' heads are decked with handkerchiefs and a large round twist of bread

OUT WITH THE GIRLS

Photos by A. W. Cutler

Young Hungarian leaving the City Park, Budapest, with a few damsels who have succumbed to his winning ways

Photo by A. W. Cutler

COOKS AT THE WEDDING (MEZOKOVESD, HUNGARY) PREPARING THE FEAST WHICH WILL TAKE PLACE AFTER THE WEDDING

This is a scene outside the bride's home. The kitchen stove was completely covered with pots and dishes, so that some of the cooking had to be done outdoors

Photo by A. W. Cutler

THE BRIDE AND HER BRIDESMAIDS ARRIVE AT THE CHURCH FOR THE WEDDING CEREMONY: A MEZOKOVESD WEDDING

The ornament on the bride's head is of tinsel, not as heavy as it looks

good feeling and political acumen of the nation. He has been invested with every civil privilege it is in the power of the State to bestow. Nay more, honors which stand, as it were, at call he puts aside. Consequently the Jew is thoroughly identified with the nation. He has, by means of intermarriage and by apostasy, brought to a law-ridden, but in its inmost soul a traditionally lawless, people the inestimable leaven of stability. The commercial awakening of the country owes much to him; it could scarcely be otherwise. He has left an indelible mark upon her institutions, and in other ways has laid the country of his adoption under obligations.

Save for this solitary exception, whose attributes lift it almost to another plane, the failure of the Magyar to assimilate elements obviously and admittedly inferior, in almost every sense—moral, physical, mental, political—is perfect and complete.

By joining herself to Austria, Hungary is saved the consequences of pure isolation.

The effect of the combination is to leave Hungary not quite free. As a State she is independent; as a political factor her identity is merged in that of the Dualism. All her leisure is thus devoted to setting her house in order. And indeed this is a work which might well daunt her.

In Western societies the State is an organism whose constituents embrace the people. Here it is a something divinely inspired and existing independently of the citizen body.

The Magnates and the Intellectuals who direct the

Photo by A. W. Cutler

A SERVIAN VENDER OF ODDS AND ENDS AT BUDAPEST

Note the curious footgear. A coarse fiber, like loose string, covers the top of the shoe in uniform rows

Photo by A. W. Cutler

A SMALL CORNER STORE AT BUDAPEST WHERE RUBBER STAMPS, ETC., ARE BEING SOLD

The photograph was taken to show the intricacies of the Hungarian language. Extremely few foreigners can pronounce the words correctly, and no wonder! The Hungarian government has done remarkably well in educating the peasants in the last forty years. About 60 per cent can now read and write, and over 80 per cent of children of school age are attending school. This is a very good showing when it is remembered that until 1867, owing to almost continual internal disorders, the Hungarian government could do little to educate the peasants, few of whom could then read and write. The Magyar language is exclusively used in about 61 per cent of the schools, is partially used in 20 per cent of the other schools, and is becoming more and more the medium of communication throughout Hungary.

Photo by A. W. Cutler

IN ALL KINDS OF TRADES THROUGHOUT HUNGARY THE PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF A STORE ARE ADVERTISED ON THE OUTSIDE IN THIS PICTORIAL MANNER

Hardware and dry-goods stores, and notably butchers and wine merchants, advertise their wares by means of colored pictures placed under glass at the entrance. The barber goes one better: above the threshold of his domain he suspends two highly polished brass discs, and on either side of the door the bust paintings of two extremely happy, prosperous-looking, and well-groomed gentlemen, the handsomest man invariably representing no less a personage than the proprietor himself.

Photo by A. W. Cutler

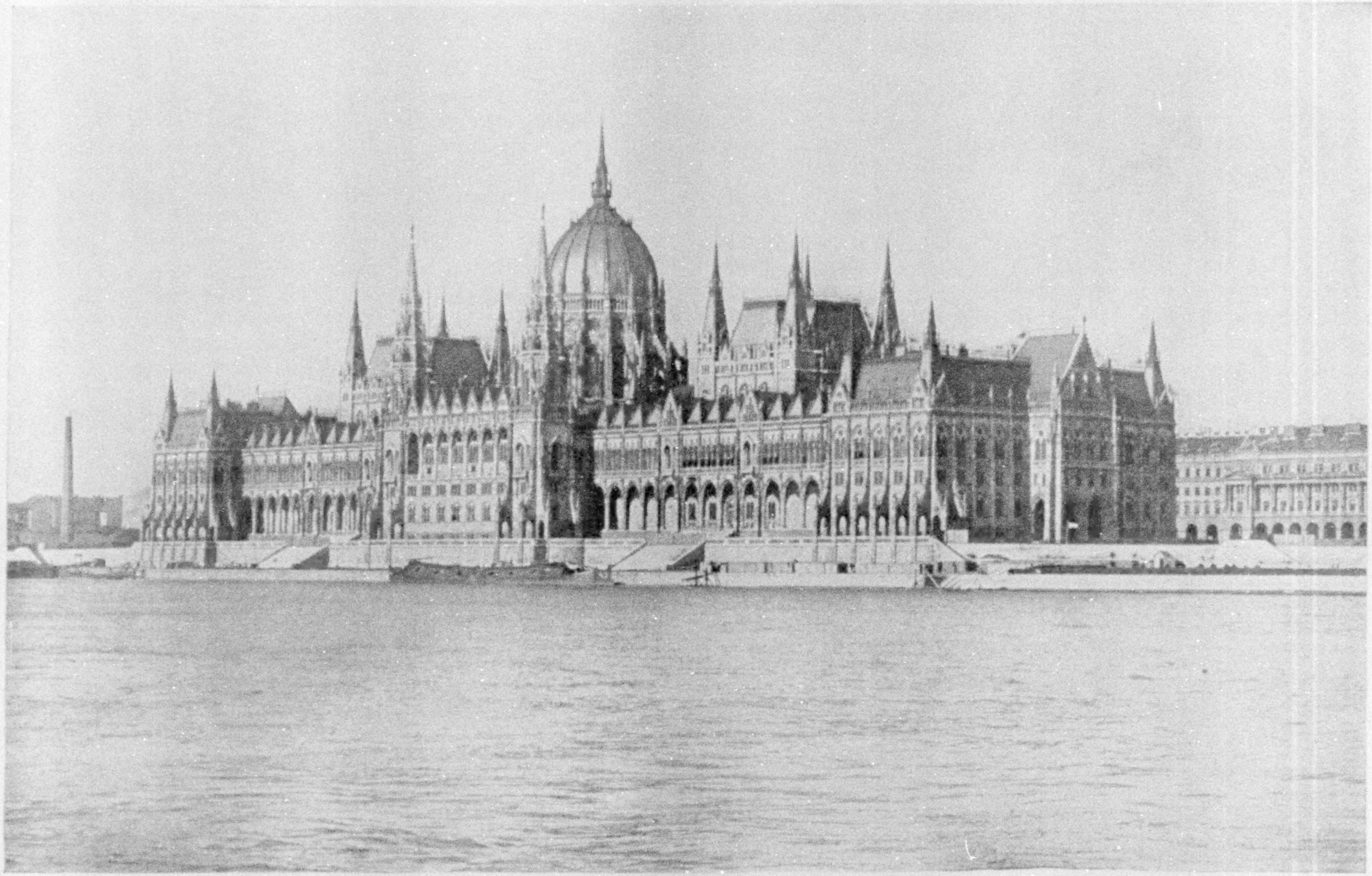
LOOKING STRAIGHT ACROSS THE ELIZABETH BRIDGE FROM MT. GELBOT, ON THE BUDA SIDE: THE DANUBE DIVIDES THE TOWN INTO TWO PARTS—BUDA AND PEST

Buda is the old section and Pest the modern (see pages 346 and 347)

Photo by A. W. Cutler

TWO ANCIENT STRUCTURES BUILT EXACTLY THE SAME: THE CLOTILD PALACES

They are a famous landmark at Budapest, fronting on Louis Kossuth street, one of the most fashionable thoroughfares of the city. Hungarians are justly proud of their magnificent capital. A very short stay in Budapest is sufficient to convince the traveler that here is a country with a history as old as England, and a refinement of taste in the way of public buildings and monuments equal to any in Europe. The city is specially rich in elaborately carved statues of the great men of the past, Kossuth, the patriot, being the prime favorite.



THE HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT AT BUDAPEST

"The subjects of hygiene, food adulteration, sanitation, the welfare of the child, and the proper treatment of the criminal have been taken in hand in a manner which sheds more luster upon the name of Magyar than do all the victories of the Árpád line. In the science of comparative sociology he gives law to the world. No article of food, from milk to meat, can be exposed for public sale in Budapest unexamined, unsealed, and unstamped" (see text, page 386).

Photo by A. W. Cutler

PICTURESQUE TYPE SEEN TAKING A REST AGAINST ONE OF THE GREAT BRIDGE BUTTRESSES DOWN ON THE EMBANKMENT: BUDAPEST

He is a Servian. The pack on his back is tied on with the rope of a dressing-gown, evidently donated by some kind friend. The clothes are made of a very coarse homespun linen.

government are Europeanized, but they together do not represent .0005 of the nation, and the difference between a simple peasant and his rulers is the difference of old between a gondolier and one of the Council of Ten.

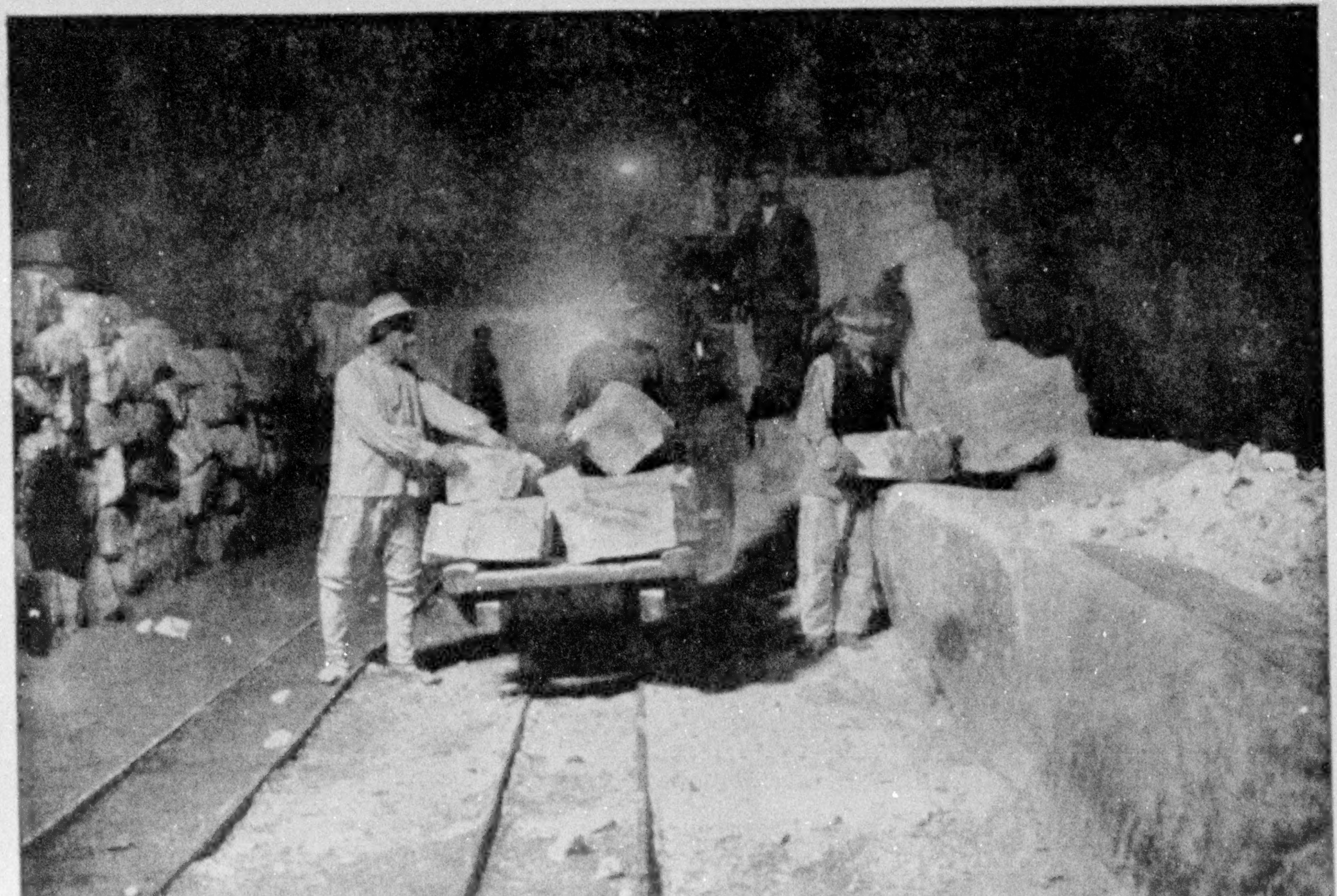
But this is the era of transition, and people even here are not always content to see the Ark of the Covenant guarded by extraneous forces calling themselves the executive, deriving from nowhere but possessing inherent powers. There are sporadic signs of discontent which the executive classes under the generic term Socialism. These ebullitions usually end in the confiscation of seditious journals (seditious journals are those not subsidized by the government).

Photo by Erdelyi

CHAMOIS HUNTERS IN THE TATRA: NORTHERN HUNGARY

The chamois in summer go up into the high mountains to the perpetual snow-line, and feed only on mountain sides with a northern exposure. In winter they go down to the wooded lower reaches of the mountains, and it is here that they are hunted. They never graze without a sentinel on the lookout. The most successful way to hunt them is for a number of hunters to form a closing-in circle around a feeding ground. Great danger attends hunting in such high altitudes, but that has given such zest to the sport that the chamois is now rare where once it was numerous.

SPORT IN THE TATRA MOUNTAINS OF HUNGARY: BISON HUNTING



Photos by Erdelyi

A SALT MINE AT MAROSUJVAR, HUNGARY

Rock salt constitutes the world's principal supply of salt. Where it exists practically pure, as here, it is mined by cutting it up in blocks, after which it is sent to the grinding mills. Where it is not pure it is mined by dissolution in water, which is then pumped out and purified.

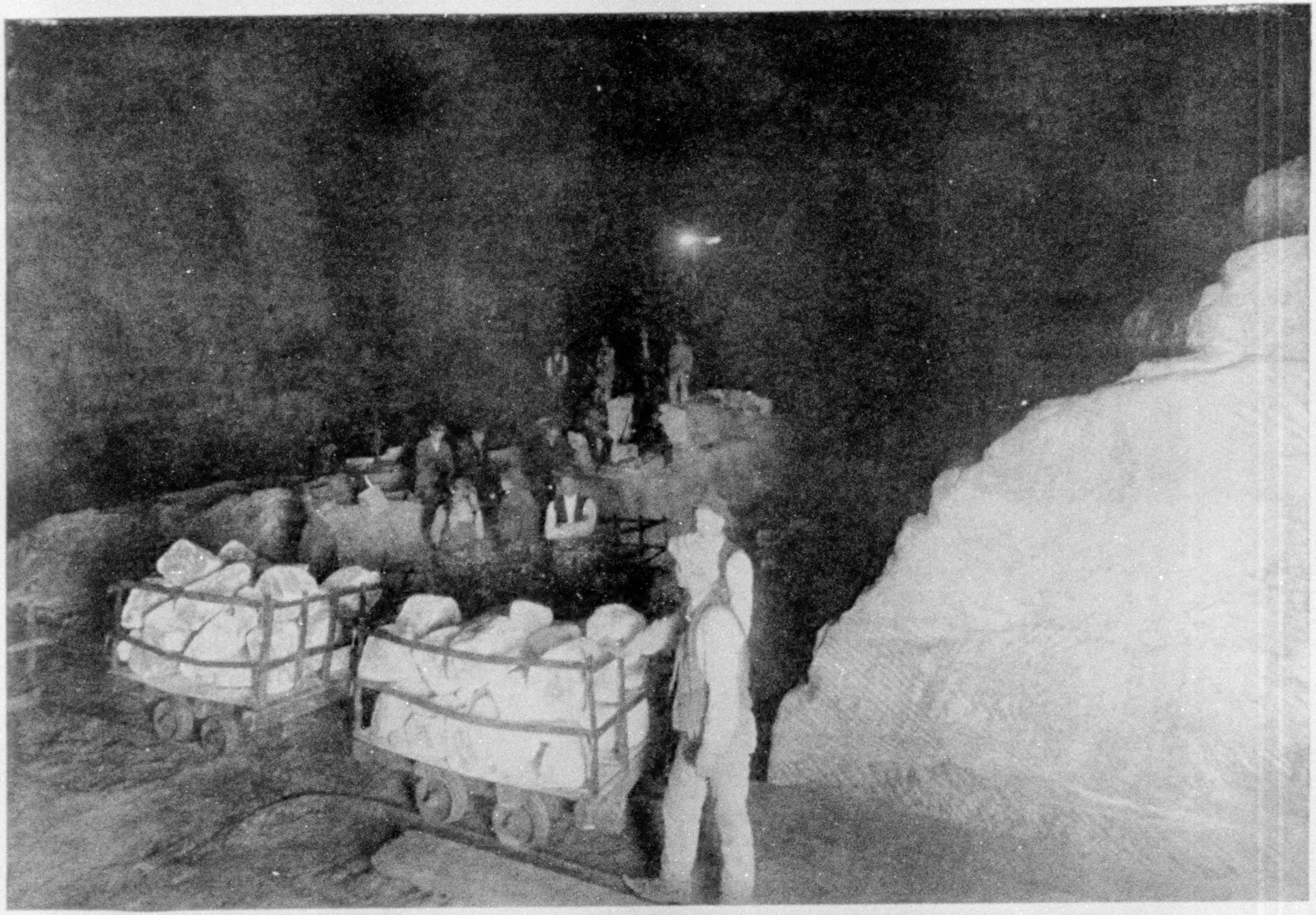


Photo by Erdelyi

ANOTHER VIEW IN A SALT MINE IN TRANSYLVANIAN HUNGARY: SALT WAS MINED IN THIS REGION BY THE ROMANS, VAST QUANTITIES BEING TAKEN OUT BY THEM

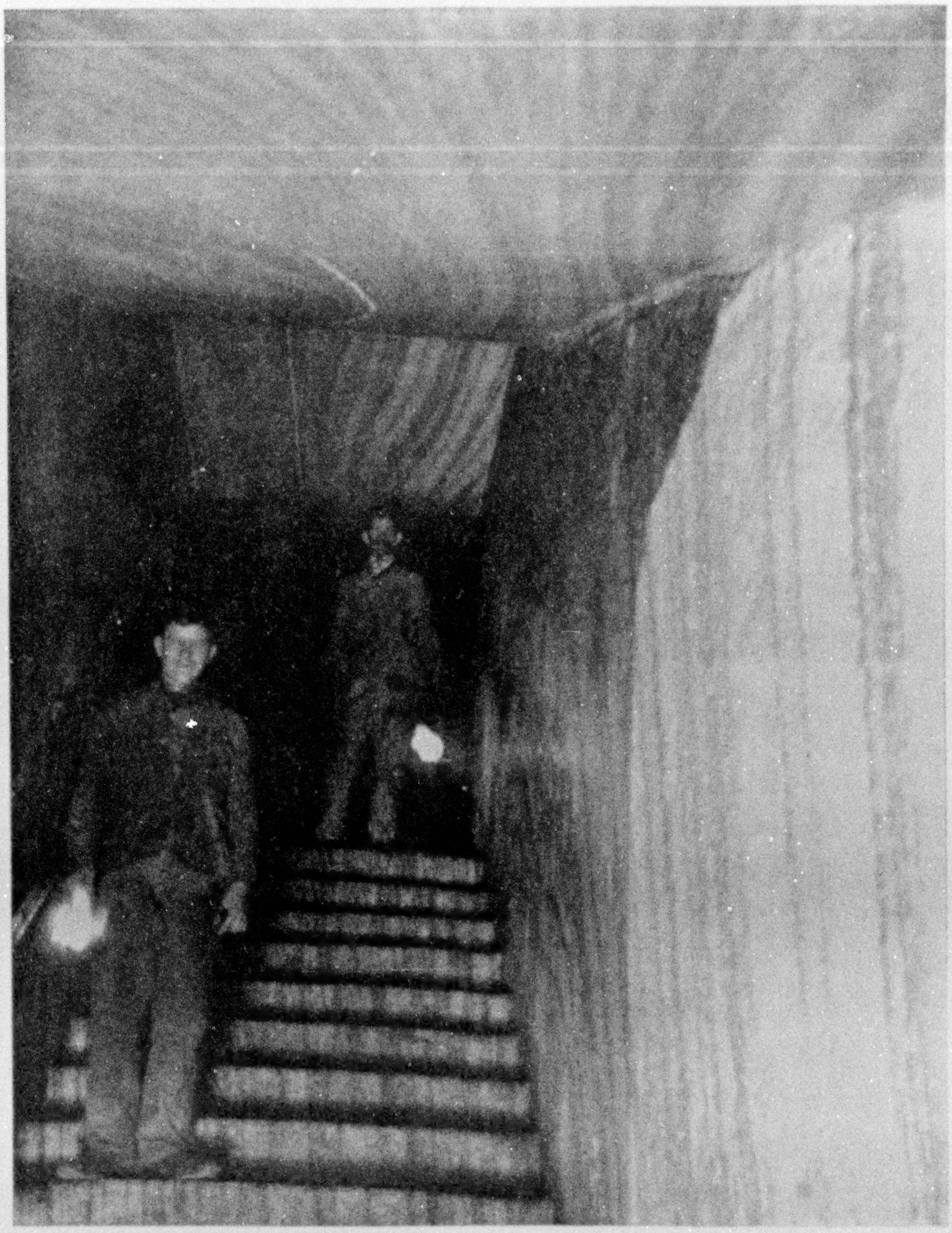


Photo by Erdelyi

THE SALT STAIRCASE AT MAROSUJVAR, HUNGARY

Salt deposits are believed to have been laid down by the subsidence of areas containing sea water, which evaporated, leaving the salt behind. These deposits occur in many parts of the world and are identified with a number of geologic ages.

That feeling which in England finds vent in a letter to the *Times*, or in extreme cases in a public meeting, finds its outlet here in the stoning of coffee-house windows by a free people and in the refusal to pass the budget by the representatives of the free people. Usually a government in a minority and unable to secure appropriation under constitutional forms retires.

In Hungary the government need not possess even its own confidence; it being the government of the King, all that is needed is Royal approval. The King's government must be carried on, but one thing it cannot do. Without the consent of Parliament it cannot levy nor collect taxes. But it can borrow; it can incur liabilities, and some day an indemnity bill, extorted by concessions which amount to nothing, sets all things straight.

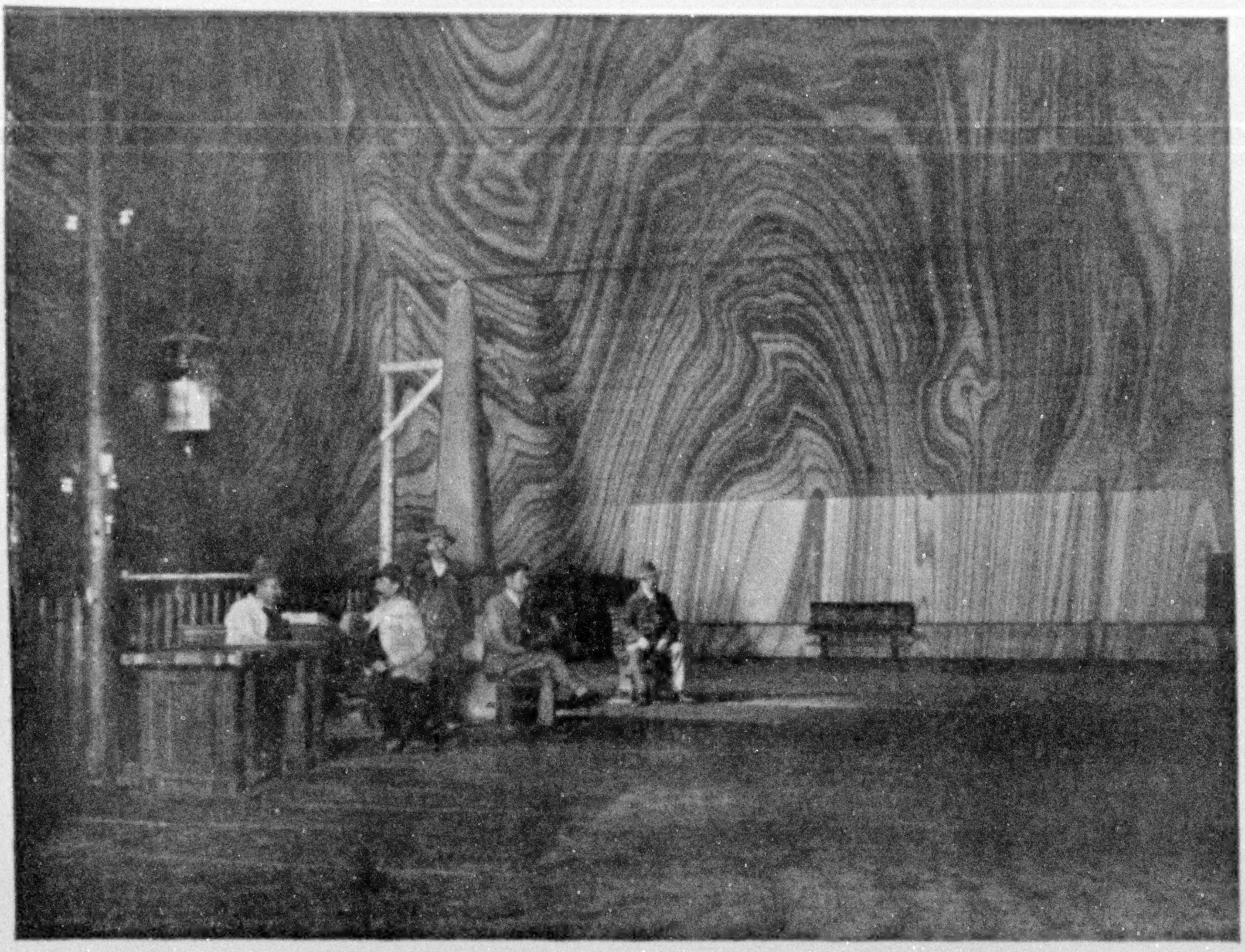


Photo by Erdelyi

THE "BALL-ROOM" OF THE SALT MINE AT MAROSUJVAR, IN TRANSYLVANIAN HUNGARY, NEAR THE ROUMANIAN BOUNDARY

Rock salt, when pure, is transparent and colorless, but usually is found with an admixture of ferric oxide or hydroxide. It then assumes the beautiful colorings of rare marble and color-grained onyx.

Government by Intellectuals is necessarily patriarchal, but it is at least at liberty to exhaust upon the country a succession of political theories from which governments under popular control would shrink. I do not suggest that the system is bad, nor even ill-adapted to the requirements of the situation. What I do say is that it is neither representative nor constitutional, as those terms are understood by Anglo-Saxon peoples, nor can all the mass of public-law formulæ, charters, treaties, customs, and legal enactments make it either representative or constitutional.

Partly as a result of a certain irresponsibility, partly in pursuance of the wise policy of taking all that is good and helpful from the experience of other peoples, in part, again, by reason of keen political insight and desire of novelty, what may be termed the sociological side of racial problems has received an amount of concentrated attention which other Parliaments, bound to take into account foreign policy, colonies, immigration, trust, commercial, and cognate affairs, have been obliged to dissipate.

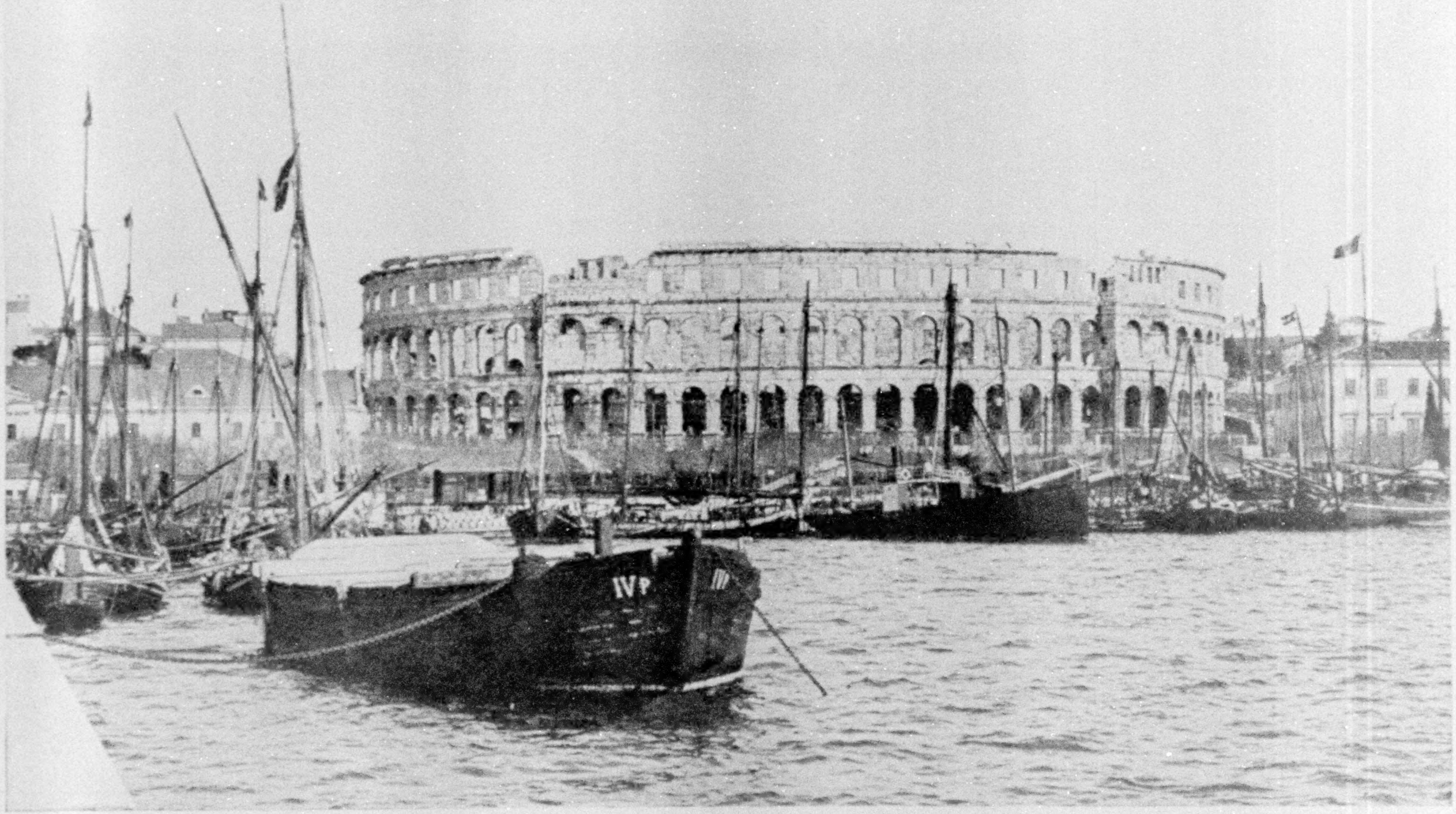
The result is that the subjects of hygiene, food adulteration, sanitation, the welfare of the child, and the proper treatment of the criminal have been taken in hand in a manner which sheds more luster upon the name of Magyar than do all the victories of the Árpád line. In the science of comparative sociology he gives law to the world. No article of food, from milk to meat, can be exposed for public sale in Budapest unexamined, unsealed, and unstamped.

Whereas punishment in English law is made to fit the crime, in Hungarian law

A GIRL IN SERAJEVO, THE CAPITAL OF BOSNIA, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

For the loveliness of its surroundings and the beauty of its women, Serajevo has been noted for centuries. It is a cruel fate that because of a madman's act Serajevo will hereafter be remembered only as the scene of the murder of the Crown Prince of Austria-Hungary, which precipitated the most terrible war of modern times.

PEASANT GIRLS IN THE SUBURBS OF SERAJEVO, THE CAPITAL OF BOSNIA, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY



ARENA SEEN FROM THE SEA AT POLA, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Pola is said by some to have been founded in the middle of the fourteenth century B. C. by the Colchians, who pursued Jason in order to recover the Golden Fleece which he carried off. More probably it was founded by the Thracians, who dwelt near the banks of the Danube. The amphitheater dates from the period of Antonines. It is 75 feet in height, 333 feet in diameter, and could seat 15,000 persons. The city lies at the head of the Bay of Pola and is Austria-Hungary's naval stronghold.

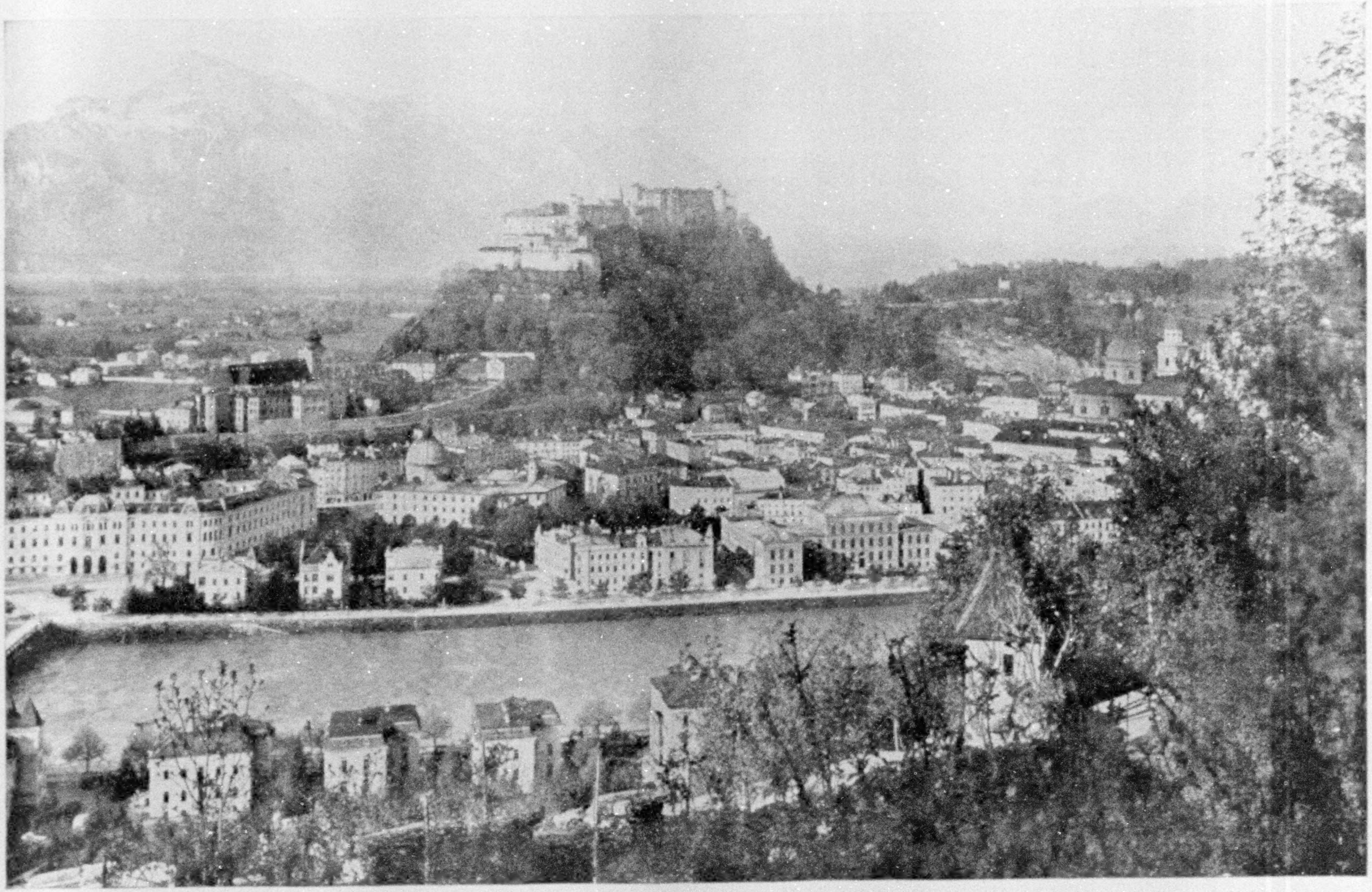


Photo from D. W. Iddings

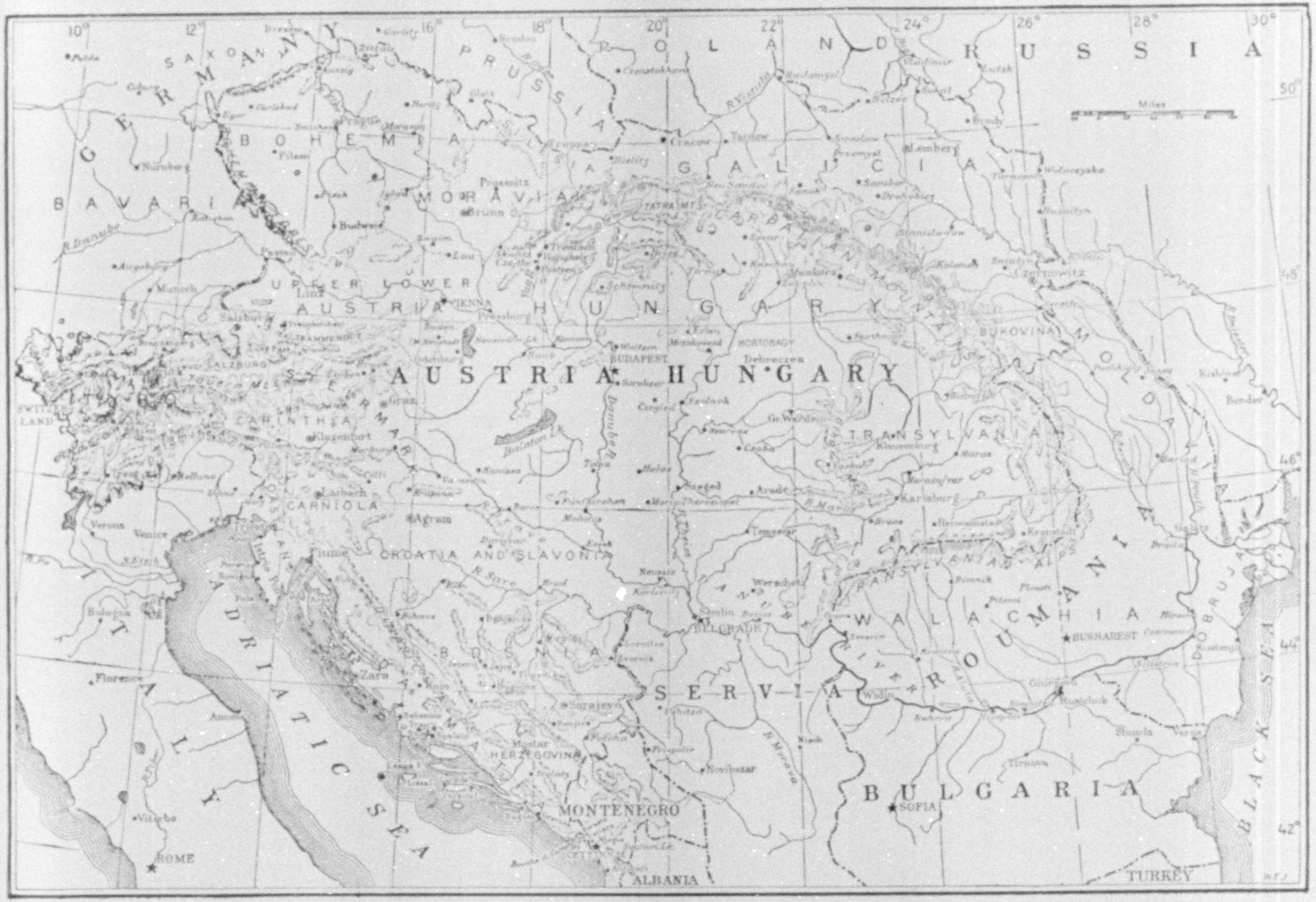
SALZBURG, ACCORDING TO HUMBOLDT, ONE OF THE THREE MOST BEAUTIFUL CITIES IN THE WORLD: IN AUSTRIA

The city is famous for its picturesque location between two great hills, which form here the valley of the Salzach. The citadel dates from the ninth century, although the present buildings were constructed at the beginning of the sixteenth

Photo from Hilda H. Wheeler

THE RUIN OF AGGSTEIN, ON THE DANUBE, 55 MILES WEST OF VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Rising in the Black Forest in Germany, the Danube flows eastward by a very meandering course, 1,800 miles long, into the Black Sea. Vienna, Budapest, and Belgrade are upon its banks, and by means of many tributaries it drains southern Germany, large portions of Austria-Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria, and Roumania. Few rivers in the world carry a greater commerce than the Danube or have played so important a part in history.



OUTLINE MAP OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

it is made to fit the criminal. The illegitimate child, which in England bears a brand a little more shameful than that of Cain, is here treated as an ordinary citizen, on the very sound principle that if the child is responsible for the sin of his birth the responsibility of the High Gods must be unbearable.

Throughout the length and breadth of this fair land there is no rabbit warren to compare with the insanitary areas of London or New York. There is neither squalor nor drunkenness like to that in Anglo-Saxon communities. The child which goes barefoot does so of his own free will. The man who goes in rags may do so for a freak wager, but never of necessity. It may be that the people are few on the ground and competition not so terribly keen, but it is a good people, and the poor help the poor.

For his courtesy to the stranger and his goodness to his own; for his lordly hospitality; for his vivacity and simple faith in the ultimate; for his unconquerable spirit and scorn of the wrong, and for all the qualities of heart and nerve which have helped to preserve his heritage for himself, and himself for his sturdy children, God bless this true son of a lion breed wherever he be, and smile upon his golden fields and rolling meadows, and the little saint which, day and night, guards his crops.

THE OLDEST NATION OF EUROPE

Geographical Factors in the Strength of Modern England

By Roland G. Usher

Professor of History, Washington University

UNLESS some military genius of the first order should appear on the one side or the other or some terrible blunder be committed, the outcome of the present war may depend more upon the relative strength of the States involved than upon the deeds of their armies. Conceivably, even the ability to keep armies in the field may be determined by forces not military at all and possibly not at this moment related to the general issue of the war.

Certain European writers have produced so formidable a series of statements which lead, as they insist, to the conclusion that England is not only decadent at present, but never has been strong, that it may be worth while to examine at some length the general premises of English history and geography.

The general contention of these writers is that England is strong because of her fleet, because of her colonies and dependencies, rather than because of factors inherent in her situation. They look at the obvious facts, which, of course, are not to be denied, that England is, in total area, much smaller than the other Great Powers; that the proportion of arable land in England is smaller than it is in France or Germany; that its fertility is less than that of the average land in the two latter. From her own resources, therefore, England should not be able to support anything like as large a population as easily as other nations should.

In the long run everything goes back to the land, and certain schools of economists have insisted that the normal, natural strength of a nation should roughly approximate its natural resources. The fact that England, with proportionately less natural resources, has for a century or more supported a large population in relatively greater comfort with relatively greater ease than other nations have demonstrates to many that England must be an artificial, and therefore vulnerable, structure.

In such statements there is so much that is true and so much more that is specious that the conclusion drawn from them is only too likely to seem inevitable

Photo and copyright by Underwood & Underwood

ENGLISH NAVY SERVICE CORPS EMBARKING WITH GUN AND HORSES AT SOUTHSEA, ENGLAND

"France and Germany have not yet attained, the majority of their people still dream of, the territorial unity and 'natural frontiers' which England attained centuries ago. To all intents and purposes, England was in 1087, at the death of William the Conqueror, what she is now" (see text, page 395).

to those who pursue their inquiry no further. England's preëminence and predominance are, however, the result of geographical and economic factors of the utmost potency, but of the utmost peculiarity. They are, in fact, so unique that if we had not the evidence of their formative power in the events of English history we should be inclined to doubt their significance.

Great geographical and economic forces have built up a political and economic fabric of unquestioned significance which as surely exists as the sun in the heavens, and whose existence is not to be disproved by demonstrating that the forces which created it have done their work.

THE ESSENTIALS OF NATIONALITY

Let us enumerate the essential features of national existence as we now understand them and compare the periods at which they were achieved by England and by the other countries in Europe.

First and foremost, territorial unity in the sense of the possession by the State of a geographical entity, with, if possible, such natural frontiers as the Pyrenees form for Spain and the Alps for Italy.

In the second place, racial unity, which assumes that the people inhabiting this geographical unit have lost consciousness of any differences of racial origin and regard themselves as one people.

Thirdly, religious unity, at least to such an extent that toleration of individual beliefs is recognized as an accepted principle by the State. We no longer demand as religious unity identity of opinion, but we at least premise as an important factor in national consciousness a substantial tolerance by the state of differences of opinion.

Fourthly, patriotism, the consciousness in the vast body of the people of this unity of territory, of race, and religion, and of a consequent unity of aim and purpose. It presumes the active existence of common consciousness, of common ideals, both present and future.

Fifthly, unity of administration, not only such externals as allegiance to the same sovereign or to the same constitution, but a very real unity of governmental ideals, by which we mean that the overwhelming majority of the people are so well satisfied with the general form of government and the general results of its operation that they have no wish to change it. This does not, of course, preclude strong differences of opinion in great sections of the people on questions of policy, but it does assume a very real agreement on everything at all fundamental.

GREAT BRITAIN'S TERRITORIAL UNITY ATTAINED CENTURIES EARLIER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER COUNTRY IN EUROPE

France and Germany have not yet attained, the majority of their people still dream of, the territorial unity and "natural frontiers" which England attained centuries ago. To all intents and purposes, England was in 1087, at the death of William the Conqueror, what she is now. The fact that both William and his immediate successors owned great estates upon the continent must not conceal from us, as students, the essential fact that territorial unity in England has been practically a reality since his time. Since the close of the Hundred Years' War, at the very latest, England has not owned, nor have the English people desired, land on the continent of Europe. The single port of Calais remained for another century as the reminder of what had been; but already, in the reign of Henry VII, Englishmen were reconciled to the limitation of their boundaries to the "tight little isle."

Spain did not obtain a territorial unity similar to England's on the death of William the Conqueror until the close of the fifteenth century, and the more closely Spanish history is studied the clearer does it become that this territorial unity was more nominal than real.

France waited until the sixteenth century, Germany and Italy until the nineteenth century, to attain even formal territorial unity by bringing under one government all the territory which those nations now possess.

There are, of course, many qualifications and reservations to be made in connection with any such series of broad statements as these, but after all possi-

ble deductions have been made, England attained territorial unity centuries before other nations.

Furthermore, the geographical formation of the British Isles gave the English from the first supremacy among the various peoples living in them. England is the great plain sloping from the Welsh Mountains to the Channel and the North Sea, and was from the first capable of supporting a population so much larger than could be maintained in the mountains of Wales and Scotland or in the bogs of Ireland that the ultimate predominance of England in the British Isles has not been at any time in doubt since the time of the Conqueror.

The territorial integrity of England was assured in the Middle Ages to an extent to which the territorial integrity of France and Germany has still to attain.

The importance of this achievement is apparent when we remember that until territorial unity has become something more than a figment of the imagination the racial cohesion of the peoples who are finally to become a nation by the attainment of political consciousness of a common aim and purpose cannot much more than begin; until the pieces are at least assembled upon the table the completion of the picture will be impossible. The early attainment of territorial unity by England to a large extent explains the early attainment of racial unity.

THE ENGLISHMAN IS THE PRODUCT OF 800 YEARS OF WELDING

Since 1066 there has been no considerable accession of racial elements, and the varied peoples of Teutonic stock who happened to be in England at that time were compelled to amalgamate by their close proximity to each other on a small island, from which the Channel made it difficult for them to emigrate. The "true-born Englishman" who excited at one time the derision of a pamphleteer named Daniel Defoe is not less a reality because he proceeded from the blending of Saxons, Angles, Danes, and Normans.

The greatest achievement of the careful researches of the late Bishop of Oxford into the constitutional history of England was the conclusive establishment of the fact that by the close of the thirteenth century the consciousness in the people of any difference in ancestry had entirely disappeared. They were no longer Normans, Saxons, Danes; they were all English.

This racial unity, of which the English people became conscious about 1307, did not appear in other nations of Europe for centuries. A study of the Hundred Years' War has shown us only too clearly that the war was less one between Englishmen and Frenchmen than between northern and southern France. The English kings held for generations large sections of France, not as Englishmen, but as Frenchmen, and waged against the French kings far less an international conflict than a feudal war in which the most powerful vassals of the French king were leagued together to compass his destruction.

The rivalries of French parties made the English successful, and the miracle accomplished by Jeanne d'Arc was simply the uniting of all Frenchmen around the Crown, and was, in the truest sense, deserving of all the praise and attention it has received since, for it portended nothing less than the beginning in all sections of the French people of a consciousness of racial unity and national purpose.

During the succeeding century the Reformation in Germany and in the seventeenth century, the Thirty Years' War demonstrate to the least informed a total lack among the German people of any consciousness of racial unity. The shadowy empire was Austrian, and the word *German* itself, like the word *Germany*, was a phrase and not a reality; indeed, a word little used by men of the period. Surely the fact that Englishmen began to grow together and become conscious of their common blood in the eleventh century is a striking and important fact, explaining something of England's strength, when we remember how long the European countries waited before beginning the same process.

The important results attained for England by this early commencement of national growth will be more appreciated when we remember that nationality is the

NOT THE REMAINS OF A GRUESOME TRAGEDY, BUT A REVISED VERSION OF THE "BABES IN THE WOOD," SEEN ON THE PEBBLY BEACH AT BRIGHTON, ENGLAND

A BURYING BEE AT BRIGHTON, ENGLAND — Photos by A. W. Cutler

The small, round pebbles on the beach lend themselves irresistibly to this form of amusement

Photo by A. W. Cutler

ANCIENT CLOCK OVERHANGING THE HIGH ROAD AT ABINGER HAMMER, SURREY

The little man strikes the bell with his hammer at the hour. The clock is of great interest to pedestrians and automobilists as they pass beneath. "At the close of the thirteenth century the consciousness in the people of any difference in ancestry had entirely disappeared. They were no longer Normans, Saxons, Danes; they were all English. This racial unity, of which the English people became conscious about 1307, did not appear in other nations of Europe for centuries" (see text, page 396).

product of the actual living of a people and their descendants upon the same territory. It is of necessity a long growth, because it cannot be thoroughly real until these millions of people actually do see, eye to eye, on the most essential subjects and actually do feel for each other that sympathy and mutual interest without which the national tie can never be strong or enduring. Such a feeling invariably precedes nationality, often by centuries. One has only to compare a Frenchman in the armies of the Hundred Years' War or a German in Wallenstein's camp with a Frenchman of the time of Napoleon or with a German of the present day to see how very real and striking this difference is. There can be very little question that the English attained some actually national consciousness by the end of Elizabeth's reign.

RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES WERE COMPROMISED IN ENGLAND, WHEREAS THE CONTINENT WAS RAVAGED BY RELIGIOUS WARS

One of the great causes of disunion, one of the great hindrances to the formation of one nation out of the people of French stock scattered between the Mediterranean and the English Channel, and those of German stock between the Alps and the Baltic, was the perpetuation for at least two centuries of the cleavage between Protestant and Catholic. Whatever we may feel in regard to the eventual gains of civilization due to the Protestant Reformation, we cannot fail to see that in some nations of Europe it tended to retard national unity. So long as Protestant Germans preferred an alliance with Protestant countries to an alliance with Catholic Germans, Germany, as a united nation, could be no more than a formal phrase.

Early in the seventeenth century the English produced a working compromise between Catholic and Protestant which wiped out the religious line in all national questions. One of the most striking facts in the history of the period is the preference of the English Catholics for the Protestant succession to the throne and their rejection with vigor and scorn of the plan to make England Catholic by a Spanish conquest which should put a Spanish ruler on the throne. Again and again they insisted that they were Englishmen first and Catholics second. It is surely not without significance that at this time France and Germany were aligned on different sides in great wars, whose ostensible cause was religion. The Huguenot cities in northern France and Protestant Brandenburg certainly felt no national unity with their Catholic neighbors.

BEING FREED EARLY FROM RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS QUARRELS, THE ENGLISH COULD DEVOTE CENTURIES TO WORKING OUT A CONSTITUTION

The vital importance of the acquisition by England of territorial unity, racial unity, a consciousness of nationality, and something approaching religious toleration are most evident when we come to study the growth of governmental and administrative unity and efficiency.

The same great geographical factors which had in early centuries erased the consciousness of a difference in blood wrought powerfully for the creation in England of a common political experience. England was small in total area, and by the practical exclusion of Wales and Scotland from the administrative area until the time of the Tudors and Stuarts the Englishmen, whose descendants were to work such apparent miracles, were perforce huddled together in southern and eastern England, where propinquity compelled them to become acquainted with each other. As they and their descendants lived on a small, narrow island, pretty thoroughly isolated from the rest of the world, they had, perforce, political experiences in common. Furthermore, the Norman conquest had put into the saddle of power the strongest feudal monarch in Europe, a man strong enough usually to override all local nobles, and strong enough to institute systems of taxation and of central administration, to abolish most local customs duties or tolls such as proved the bane of central Europe until the nineteenth century, and to establish something like a uniform system of courts

and a law truly common to all parts of his kingdom.

The close propinquity and the strong government which the smallness of administrative England made possible were the factors which students are more and more coming to agree molded the English constitution. But they are particularly well agreed that the success of the English constitution is to be chiefly ascribed to the political experience of the English people, which has taught them that successful government must be the product of mutual concession and compromise. The English constitution works well because Englishmen began many centuries ago to live together in a way which the men of other countries have only approached in recent generations.

CIVIL WAR UNKNOWN IN ENGLAND FOR MANY CENTURIES

We shall likewise see in the early attainment of racial unity, in the early disappearance of the religious cleft, and in the early attainment of a truly national feeling the explanation of the fact that the settlement of domestic disputes by force of arms ceased in the seventeenth century.

The statement that Ulster would resist with arms an act of Parliament produced a great sensation, because no part of the British Isles had threatened civil war for centuries. To Englishmen it seemed a crushing calamity; yet practically every nation in Europe contains larger bodies of so-called citizens who await merely a favorable opportunity to prosecute a civil war. In a strict sense of the word, England has had no irreconcilables. Whatever extensions of legal privileges Irishmen, Scotsmen, and Welshmen have sought for in the last three centuries, there has certainly been in none of those countries any wide-spread sentiment in favor of overthrowing the English crown or the English constitution.

Such a record no other State in Europe can show, and today England is probably the only one of the Great Powers which contains no considerable body of men desirous of changing, fundamentally, the form of government.

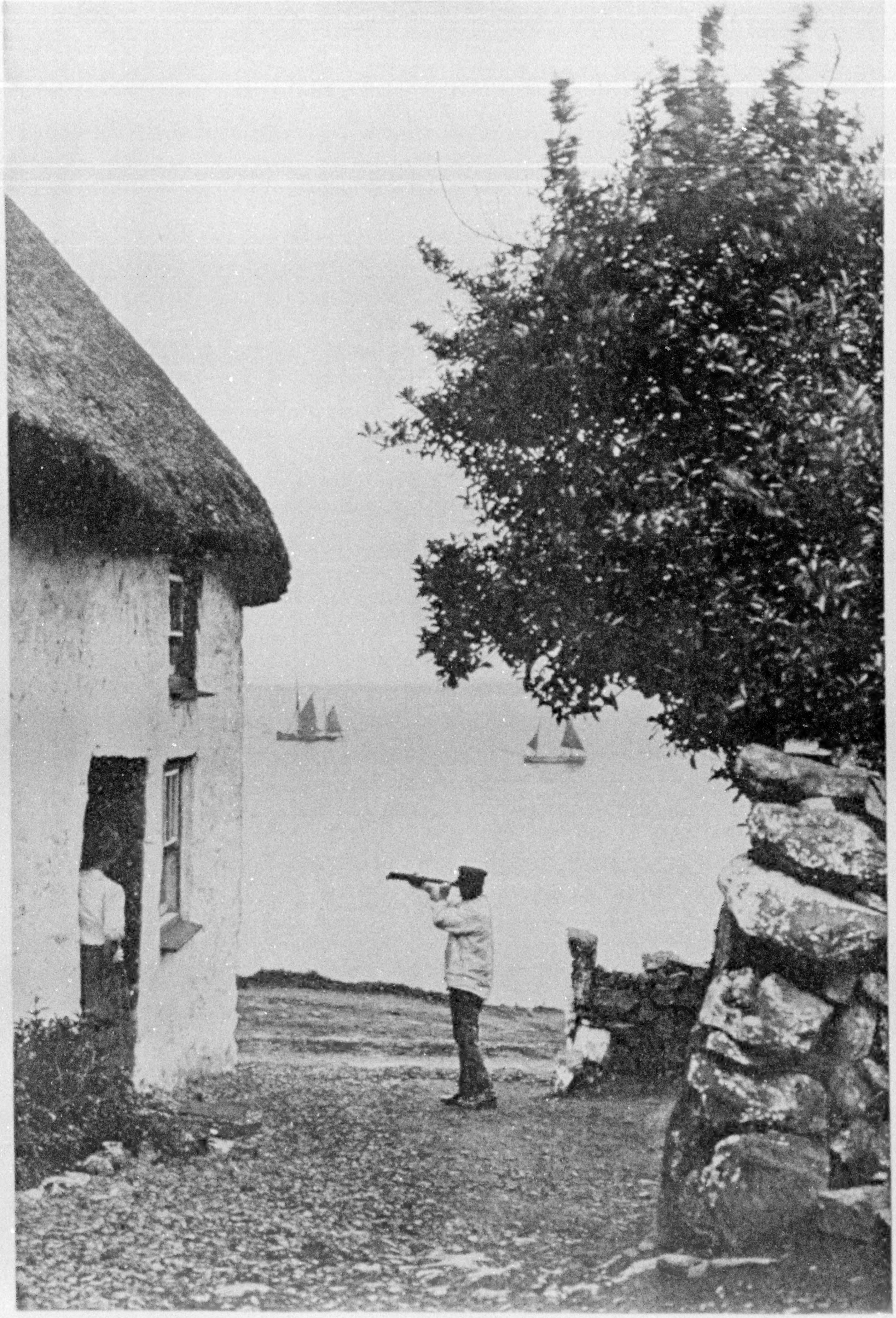
It has been England's peculiar fortune that such differences of opinion as there have been in regard to local government or autonomy should have been held by people who inhabited portions of the British Isles of practically no military, naval, or administrative importance. Compared with Germany, who has the Alsatians and Poles located upon the military keys to the frontier, or Austria, whose southwestern and northeastern frontiers are both in the hands of men who hate the Dual Monarchy with a truly consuming hatred, the English have never had to cope with the problem of domestic discord.

ENGLAND'S PREDOMINANCE

With these facts in mind, let us now analyze what is known as Great Britain's predominance in Europe—this position, if it is a position, which is supposed to give England the casting vote in European politics—and see, if we can, what are the really significant factors supporting it. We shall find that we are dealing with a singularly elusive type of influence, seldom tangible and seldom manifesting itself in precisely the same way.

It is due, least of all, to superior physical strength. Never has it been possible for England to place upon the continent armies capable of waging a decisive campaign without assistance. At times, during the Hundred Years' War, the English armies, single-handed, won glorious victories, like Agincourt, but invariably were unable to turn them to account in deciding the campaign. Since the sixteenth century the English have at times sent expeditionary forces to the continent which have had in some cases decisive influence upon the results of the campaign, but they have never been able, and are not now able, to take the offensive alone against any of the Great European Powers in the field with any chance of success. England's predominance in Europe, then, is not based upon superior military strength; it is not a question of force; her diplomats know invariably that they cannot threaten coercion of their opponents on land.

Yet for three centuries and more the English have succeeded in getting what they wanted, and in the general European



A COTTAGE BY THE SEA: NEWLYN, CORNWALL Photo by A. W. Cutler

"The strategical position of England, which is of consequence in economic history, is less the configuration of England itself than the configuration of continental Europe. . . . It is truly an extraordinary fact that the English should have been able to menace the *domestic* commerce of other nations" (see text, pages 408 and 409).

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wars have managed somehow to secure the victory for their side.

Let us not minimize the importance of this success, nor assume that it is any the less success because England has succeeded in winning her victories by means of the hands of others. Let us not claim that the English have selected the winning side with uncanny perspicacity and have prevailed because they have always had the good sense to attach themselves to the victor. There are conspicuous instances where the English have consciously espoused the losing side at the time when it seemed as if defeat were an absolute certainty.

Witness the case of Frederick the Great, fighting nearly the whole of Europe with only England as his ally.

Witness the determination with which England declined to make terms with Napoleon when he seemed beyond a doubt master of Europe.

Yet despite the espousal of the losing side and the inability to throw into the European scale an army large enough to decide the issue alone, the English have brought victory to their banners. This, in reality, is what we mean by English predominance, by English preëminence, if you will: they have almost invariably molded European affairs as they wished.

GEOGRAPHY FAVORED ENGLAND

We must not lose sight of the fact that the strategical geography of Europe has given the English advantages of position which were more important in the past than great armies; that the English Channel was, in the days of sailing ships, a more effective barrier against invasion than any army could have been. The strategical importance of Belgium and Holland, too, vital to England, was very fortunately also vital to Germany and France. The English have never, single-handed, been able to keep either France or Germany out of those countries in time of war; but they have, somehow or other, always managed to play off France against Germany, or Germany against France, and in the long run keep them both out of Belgium and Holland. England has protected herself by arousing the fears of others, and it must be admitted that Germany in Belgium threatens Paris a good deal more effectively than she does London, and that Louis XIV in Holland was even more distasteful to the German States on the Rhine than he was to the English.

While we have not, in an article of this length, sufficient space to deal with the strategical geography of Europe in detail, we must emphasize the extent to which the geography of Europe creates similar antipathies and arouses similar apprehensions between most of the nations occupying that continent. By means of these antipathies and fears, England has broken up alliances and coalitions against her and has formed alliances to assist her. We need not praise the British for molding the face of Europe to suit their convenience, but it may not be amiss to insist that the strategical posts which have been of such consequence to the English in the past are in nearly every instance of exactly the same consequence today that they have always been. If we have here the secret of English success, the prime condition of English predominance, it is idle to suppose that it will not be of consequence in the immediate future.

It is again true that the English have taken advantage of the difficulties of others and have won their position by means of others' hands rather than by any positive advantages of their own.

THE EUROPEAN POWERS FOR CENTURIES LACKED THE UNITY OF SPIRIT WHICH GREAT BRITAIN HAD ATTAINED

Until quite recently the Great Powers of Europe distinctly lacked territorial unity, racial cohesion, and national consciousness. We speak of French and German history with assurance; we even write of the French and German nations during the Middle Ages, meaning simply the history of those elements which have since amalgamated into the nations with which we are familiar; but we do not always remember that the phrase "nation" is, in the strict sense of the word, a misnomer and even an anachronism when applied to the States of continental Europe in the Middle Ages.

It was precisely the lack of national

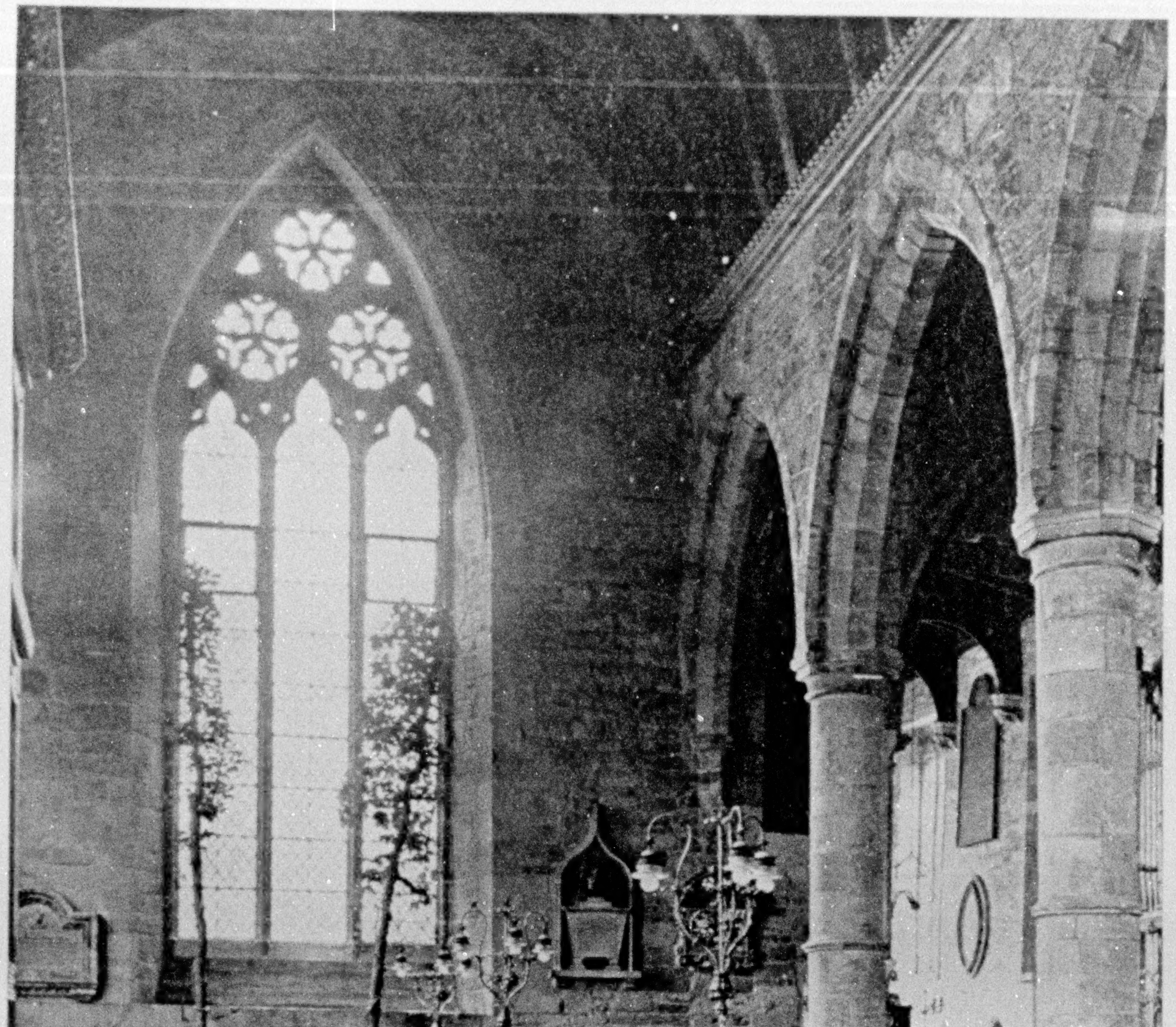


Photo by A. W. Cutler

A CURIOUS SIGHT AT A PARISH CHURCH—TWO TREES GROWING SIDE BY SIDE: ROSS, HEREFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND

"Being freed early from racial and religious quarrels, the English could devote centuries to working out a constitution" (see text, page 399)

A HAPPY SCENE AT ELMLEY CASTLE, WORCESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND

Photo by A. W. Cutler

"No huge armies such as literally ate up Germany during the Thirty Years' War, year after year, have ever been known on English soil. English wealth in the sixteenth century, therefore, was the result of the normal increase of resources in a comparatively poor country freed from serious artificial setbacks. In the long run she became proportionately richer than larger countries with much more extensive natural resources, which were decimated by war. Neither extraordinary diligence nor skill needs to be brought forward as the explanation of the beginning of England's capital fund; nor must we allege robbery to explain it. It was that most unusual but simplest of all things—*saving*" (see text, page 408).

consciousness and national feeling which made the Hundred Years' War possible, which gave the English the assistance for nearly a century of one-half of France.

The lack of racial cohesion and anything approaching national sympathy and consciousness in Germany allowed the French and the Swedes to ravage that unhappy land for more than a decade in the seventeenth century, after all the German disputes had been settled. A German nation, in the modern sense of the word, existent in 1630 would have made at least the later phases of the Thirty Years' War an impossibility. The continued absence of these qualities in the eighteenth century were exactly the conditions prerequisite to the aggressions of Louis XIV and of Napoleon. The work of Stein and Scharnhorst in arousing and forming national consciousness along racial lines had immediate results of consequence. The spirit which they created was the real power behind Blücher at Waterloo.

UNITY OF ACTION AND A CONSISTENT POLICY FOR CENTURIES

The real secret, then, of English predominance has been her territorial unity, her racial unity, her national consciousness, her political experience—all of them realities in the sixteenth century to an extent and a degree which it is doubtful that they attained in any other European State for more than two centuries later. England stepped into the European arena as a unit, of whose unity her own rulers and those of other countries were conscious. Whatever force she possessed her rulers knew that they could direct as they deemed necessary. Unity of action, a consistent policy followed out carefully by generations of statesmen, became possible, and its importance is difficult to overestimate. Somehow or other the English have left upon the tangled web of European diplomacy the impress of consistency, singleness of purpose, and (if there be such a quality in diplomacy) of honesty. The Englishman's word has been his bond, not only in commercial transactions between individuals, but in the courts of nations. Time has proved the faithfulness of England to her allies. Her promise of aid and support has always meant a promise impervious to the promises, threats, or cajoleries of her enemies. It is this consistency, this firmness of purpose, this consciousness of England's essential honesty, of her honorable observance of her promises, that has made her the arbiter of Europe and has given her voice such weight in the deliberations of nations.

"ENGLAND OVER ALL" HAS BEEN THE MOTTO FOR CENTURIES

Her early attainment of territorial and racial unity made it impossible for others to use successfully against her the sort of weapons that she employed with such telling effect against them. In the sixteenth century Elizabeth and her statesmen faced perhaps the worst crisis in English history. It seemed as if all Europe were about to unite against her; if not on one pretext, then on another. There seemed to be two or three possible combinations, any of which would be powerful enough to conquer her; and it was indeed highly doubtful whether England could withstand, single-handed, the assault of Spain alone.

Elizabeth fought the battle in Europe, not at home. The Dutch revolt, which she sedulously nursed and aided, struck Spain a deadly, crippling blow. In France the strength of the Huguenots gave Elizabeth powerful assistance and diverted the energies of the French crown at critical moments.

What made these foreign victories decisive for the safety of England was the inability of her enemies to use the same weapons against her. The Spanish and the French tried to stimulate revolts in Ireland and invasions from Scotland; in England they subsidized the Catholic party and fomented rebellion. All went well in all these parties until it became clear that they were to choose between the disabilities and difficulties they already chafed under and relief bought at the price of a foreign invasion and possibly of a foreign sovereign. The Scotch nobles preferred an English alliance to a French or Spanish alliance, which promised much more glittering rewards. The English Catholics, when the sailing

of the Armada made the real issue clear, loyally supported the Crown, and afterwards flatly told the Spanish agents that no revolt brought about with Spanish assistance would have their support. Similarly the fatal error of James II was his reliance upon French assistance. Neither he nor his children were ever able to arouse any considerable enthusiasm for a party whose success meant French influence and perhaps French domination in English politics.

Foreign domination had been, in fact, for centuries the worst possibility that Englishmen could conceive. Let us not forget that the worst crime set down to the discredit of the most unpopular king in English annals was his surrender of his kingdom to a foreigner, even though that foreigner was the Pope, the Vicar of God.

THE ENGLISH ALWAYS UNITED AGAINST THE FOREIGNER

Do we not, in fact, get a strong light upon English feeling from the usage of words by Henry VIII at the time of the Reformation? He and his statesmen were seeking some phrases sure to render the Pope and Catholics unpopular with the men in the street. The words, which recur again and again throughout sixteenth-century statutes, are the words "foreigner" and "foreign." When William III prepared to seize the throne in 1689, he saw clearly that he must win without fighting and conquer James II without an army. A civil war would be disastrous; the use of Dutch troops, except for a few men in his own bodyguard, would defeat the expedition before it started.

It is this sentiment of nationality—strong enough to prevail in the minds of even the most ignorant people over passion, religion, cupidity, ambition—which has throughout English history dissolved the malcontent party at the crucial moment, when their treason appeared to them in its true light, and has thus robbed the invader of the assistance on which so much depended.

The geographical position of England as an island, the strategical geography of Europe which created antipathies between other nations, the domestic struggles of other nations toward nationality, have all been, without doubt, the tools which England has used in securing her present position; but the real motive power has been the spiritual quality of the nation itself, its cohesion and unassailable unity, which rest in last analysis upon geographical forces and upon the accident of history. Indeed, had England not attained this cohesion and unity so early that by the time she entered the European arena they were the premises of English thought and action, even these factors would not have been sufficient to insure her influence or safety.

ENGLAND'S ECONOMIC STRENGTH

England's economic strength has been due to those same peculiar and exceptional factors to which she owes the advanced state of her national consciousness. She has had a certain advantage—an artificial handicap, if you will—in the economic race with other nations. The small area of arable land in the plain sloping from the Welsh Mountains to the Channel and the North Sea was nearly all available for agriculture, though not all of it exceedingly fertile. A mild, equable temperature, without great extremes of heat or cold, an abundant but not excessive rainfall, produced conditions peculiarly favorable for the crude agriculture of the Middle Ages. The mild winters made it possible to leave cattle in the open fields the year round and ordinarily kept enough grass green to provide them with food 12 months in the year. Poor as was the quality of this grass, scraggy as the cattle were, inefficient as the agriculture was, the returns seem to have been somewhat greater than those in countries like Germany, where the winter was more severe.

This small, well-knit country possessed also the artificial advantage of isolation from Europe. Its small size and its formation resulted in a political unity which has not been disturbed or seriously questioned since the eleventh century. There was no geographical basis for two or more States of nearly equal strength, from whose rivalries serious or long wars might result.

Photo by A. W. Cutler

THE GREAT CLOCK AT GREENWICH OBSERVATORY, LONDON

Here the maps of the world begin, for Greenwich is the international prime meridian. Every place on every map throughout the world is now indicated as east or west of this observatory. "The long development of the spiritual life of the nation, made possible by the early attainment of territorial and racial unity, has perhaps something to do with the blossoming forth of inventive genius to a greater extent, if we consider the whole of English history, than in any other country. It is perhaps enough in this place to adduce the example of the industrial Revolution of the eighteenth century, upon whose stupendous achievements the development of science, industry, and agriculture in the nineteenth century entirely depended" (see text, page 411).

FOR EIGHT CENTURIES HER SAVINGS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO ACCUMULATE BECAUSE NO INVADING ARMIES HAVE DESOLATED HER LAND

The existence of the Channel and the difficulty of invasion prevented interference from Europe. In fact, England has never known, since William the Norman harried Yorkshire, such ravaging by armies and consequent economic loss as continued in Europe for centuries. There were, to be sure, wars between kings and barons, between bodies of nobles during the Wars of the Roses, between national parties during the civil wars of the seventeenth century, but investigation shows us that these were, comparatively speaking, carefully and politely conducted, and whatever plundering or burning there was seems to have been usually confined to the personal estates of the men concerned.

No huge armies such as literally ate up Germany during the Thirty Years' War, year after year, have ever been known on English soil.

English wealth in the sixteenth century, therefore, was the result of the normal increase of resources in a comparatively poor country freed from serious artificial setbacks. In the long run she became proportionately richer than larger countries with much more extensive natural resources, which were decimated by war. Neither extraordinary diligence nor skill needs to be brought forward as the explanation of the beginning of England's capital fund; nor must we allege robbery to explain it. It was that most unusual but simplest of all things—*saving*.

Already, in the time of Alfred, men began to realize that the protection of England would depend upon the possession of a fleet sufficiently large and efficient to ward off invasion from the Continent. Experience had proved again and again in the preceding centuries that the geographical formation of England afforded the defender very little opportunity after the invader had once secured a foothold. The invasions which had landed in England had invariably succeeded, and it became at that early day clear that invasions must be defeated before they landed. The causes of the creation of an English fleet were therefore purely defensive; but that fleet, once it had become capable of defending the Channel, proved available for other uses, which, as years went by, it was gradually realized were of greater and greater consequence.

As always, the great truths regarding a nation's position are realized slowly and are borne in upon that nation by the long experience of living rather than by logic or by ambition. It was seen, in short, that the English fleet controlled the Channel, and in controlling the Channel controlled European trade.

HER GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION WAS SUCH THAT SHE COULD MENACE THE DOMESTIC COMMERCE OF OTHER NATIONS

The strategical position of England, which is of consequence in economic history, is less the configuration of England itself than the configuration of continental Europe. It so happened that the great plain upon which France and Germany are located sloped to the Channel and to the North Sea, and the rivers draining that plain necessarily poured their waters into the particularly small part of the vast area of the world's oceans which the English fleet controlled.

We must not forget that, until the days of the railroad, trade depended almost entirely upon water communication. The carriage of goods overland on the backs of horses, for there were few roads in the Middle Ages capable of sustaining a loaded cart, was a difficult and costly procedure and could be profitably employed only in the case of luxuries where the bulk was small and the value great.

As Europe did not produce such goods in any quantity, domestic trade consisted in the shipping of more or less bulky articles up and down the rivers. Those around which trade centered were the Seine, the Rhine, and the Elbe, and Germany's domestic trade between Hamburg and Cologne was compelled to pass through the North Sea and the English Channel, just as the trade of France from Paris to Bordeaux had to pass through the Channel and the Bay of Biscay.

Photo by A. W. Cutler

CARAVANS RETURNING TO SURREY FROM KENT (ENGLAND) AT THE CLOSE OF THE HOP-PICKING SEASON

It is truly an extraordinary fact that the English should have been able to menace the *domestic* commerce of other nations.

Normally the important trade centers of northern Europe were grouped around these rivers, and Belgium and Holland, because of their position at the mouth of the Rhine, which drained the richest and best developed section of central Europe, were the marts of European exchange until the discoveries of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries made the oceanic trade of more and more consequence.

GEOGRAPHY GAVE HER MANY PECULIAR ADVANTAGES

Accident has placed the good natural harbors on the European coast far apart: Hamburg and Emden; the group of harbors in Belgium and Holland; and then along the coast of France no really good harbor, from the famous port of Calais till the Channel is passed, and around the promontory appears the port of Brest. At Nantes, at La Rochelle, at Bordeaux, are great harbors, but the good harbors—and this fact is still as important as it ever was—which are connected naturally by water or by road with the great commercial centers of northern Europe, are all north of the Channel.

Another extraordinary fact, or accident if you will, made the Channel the only safe and convenient approach to these harbors. The mountains of the British Isles are on the western side, toward the Atlantic, and the more important mountains under the sea, whose peaks appear in a succession of islands along the Scotch and Irish coasts, the

strong currents beating on this rocky shore, and the frequent storms, made the navigation of this part of the Atlantic so dangerous for sailing ships that it was not ordinarily attempted. Indeed, the voyage around those islands is still so dangerous that modern steamships avoid it whenever possible, and the English themselves, who know these waters well, have recently lost a great ocean liner in the attempt to go around the Isles.

The only practicable approach for oceanic trade to the good harbors of northern Europe lay through the Channel, where geography furnished the English with peculiar advantages. That small body of water is agitated by cross-currents of all sorts and varieties, is swept by cross-winds, and always offers difficulties to sailing ships. For many centuries the average sailing ship did not attempt to ride out a storm at sea, but tried to keep near enough some harbor to be able to put in if necessary. This was, in fact, an established principle of navigation, and the English themselves were the first to change it.

The only harbors along the Channel which ships could usually make in moments of peril were on the English coast, and the shipping of northern Europe on its way up and down the Channel hugged the English shore and ran into English harbors whenever necessary. These facts, together with the strength of the English fleet and the ability of the English sailors, promptly put her in a position to control the world's commerce.

One of the most interesting illustrations of the power of the Channel appeared in the sixteenth century, when a Spanish treasure-ship laden with money to pay the Duke of Alva's soldiers, who were on the verge of mutiny for the lack of it, with money, too, which Philip II had borrowed with great difficulty and at extortionate interest, was compelled to put into an English port by a storm. The Channel actually placed in Elizabeth's hands an advantage over her foe which she could have obtained in no other way, actually forced her foe to come in of his own free will, so to speak, and put himself at her mercy. She carried the gold to London for "safe-keeping."

These natural factors, which made the naval control of the Channel a simple matter for England, also made England the normal and ideal exchange center for the domestic and international trade of northern Europe. It all had to pass England's door. Besides, the inferior size of England, her lack of military strength, her isolation, made the northern people prefer a trade center at London, because it was safe from interference by the European nations themselves.

PRACTICALLY EVERY FEATURE OF MARITIME ARCHITECTURE ORIGINATED BY THE BRITISH RACE

The rise of England as a maritime and colonial power is too well known to make it essential here to do more than point out the fact that the character of international trade made its monopoly comparatively simple in the days of sailing ships and slow communication. Until the steamships appeared, ocean freights remained too expensive and uncertain for the shipment of the types of bulky materials—grain, coal, iron, and the like—which now form so large a part of the world's commerce. International trade was for centuries a trade in luxuries which were not producible in Europe at all, and were, in fact, almost exclusively natural products of the East or West Indies. Muslins, silks, and spices were the staples during the Middle Ages, and to this list the discoveries of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries added sugar, tobacco, tea, coffee, and the like. Such a trade could be monopolized simply enough by controlling the sources of supply, which were, of course, relatively few.

When the English saw that the defeat of the Armada had made them supreme upon the sea, they realized that the monopoly of the international carrying trade was a possibility and might conceivably make England the wealthiest country in Europe. The fleet therefore became to them something more than a defensive weapon. Upon its supremacy would hang this monopoly, and they, accordingly, promptly picked quarrels with the Dutch, who were then their greatest

Photo by A. W. Cutler

A BEND IN THE ROAD AT THE VILLAGE OF WICK, WORCESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND

These old half-timbered houses, dating back to Queen Elizabeth's reign, are a feature of this country

rivals, and in the course of time almost destroyed the Dutch carrying trade.

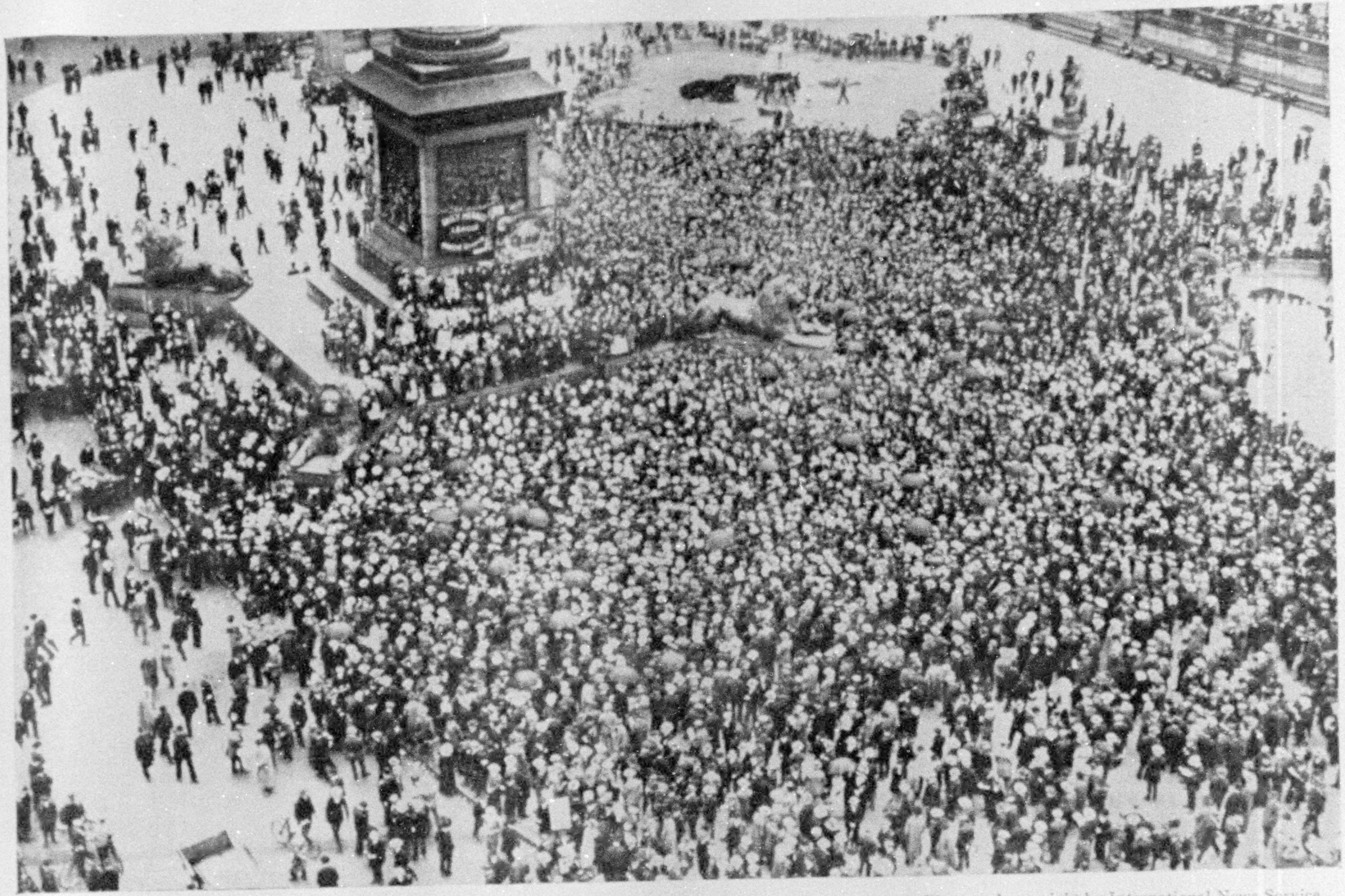
While no doubt the structure of the Channel was a factor of consequence, while the control of the Baltic and of the naval stores, whence alone wooden fleets could be built and repaired, were of the greatest importance in creating and in maintaining the English supremacy, we must never forget that the true basis of English naval power lay in the natural ability and genius of Englishmen as sailors. This, in fact, is the vital thing and this, no doubt, the English owe to the location of their country, to its isolation, and to the stormy character of the waters around it. Practice makes perfect. With hardly any exception the world owes every feature of modern maritime architecture, seamanship, and naval strategy to the British race.

We see here the factors producing and developing two of the great sources of English wealth—her profits as broker and exchanger for the trade of northern Europe, her profits as international carrier. It has been said that an international transaction of magnitude cannot be completed without somehow giving some Englishman a share of the profits. Into this business of exchanging and transporting England put, long ago, the capital which the long, quiet, steady increase of the earlier centuries had provided.

THE WONDERFUL ACHIEVEMENTS OF BRITISH INVENTION

We shall entirely fail to realize how sound England's economic development is, how largely the result of her own effort, unless we lay due stress upon the achievements of British genius. The long development of the spiritual life of the nation, made possible by the early attainment of territorial and racial unity, has perhaps something to do with the blossoming forth of inventive genius to a greater extent, if we consider the whole of English history, than in any other country. It is perhaps enough in this place to adduce the example of the Industrial Revolution of the eighteenth century, upon whose stupendous achievements the development of science, industry, and agriculture in the nineteenth century entirely depended.

While many European scientists have with great ability developed the general principles and have in the specific application of science to human life accom-



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CROWD IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON, JUST AFTER WAR WAS DECLARED

"Multitudes of men, myriads of acres, thousands of cattle, bursting granaries, and humming factories cannot take the place of that spiritual accord which binds together with irresistible strength a great people whose ancestors have fought, suffered, and hoped side by side for so many centuries that coöperation between them is not merely permissive, or possible, or attainable by the intelligent direction of their superiors, but inevitable" (see text, page 414).

plished much that is wonderful, we ought surely to bear carefully in mind at this time, when so much stress is being laid upon the achievements of German scientists, that most of the revolutionary discoveries and inventions have been made by men of the British race. The steam-engine and the locomotive are at the bottom of everything, and without them the development of the last century is unthinkable Scarcely less important were the smelting of iron with coal, the blast furnace, the steam-hammer, the first Bessemer converter, without which modern iron and steel and all the complex machinery they made possible could never have been. The numerous machines for spinning and weaving were first commercially developed and the first factories were organized in England. The principle of assembling under one roof all the processes necessary for turning the raw material into the finished product was revolutionary and extremely potent.

Nor must we forget the great upheaval in agriculture produced by the work of Baker and his contemporaries in the breeding of cattle and the selection of grains, by the introduction of the turnip into the rotation of crops. Quality became possible, and it only remained for American farming machinery to complete the emancipation of the human race from hunger.

It almost seemed in the eighteenth century as if the British had added to their control of the Channel and their monopoly of the carrying trade a monopoly of inventive genius. It may indeed be true, as the Germans claim, that the banner of industrial invention has passed from England's hands; but the vast capital which this industrial monopoly brought to England is none the less in existence. English wealth is due partly to her peaceful past, partly to her strategic position, partly to her fleet and its carrying trade, but chiefly to the extraordinary efficiency of British industry which resulted from the development of these inventions.

THE NAPOLEONIC WARS GAVE ENGLAND A MONOPOLY OF MANUFACTURE

Chance threw opportunity in England's way, as some phrase it; but a little examination will show us that the monopoly of manufacture for the world which the English obtained during the Napoleonic wars was really the result of her isolation, and of the fact that the Channel weather rather than the British fleet foiled all of Napoleon's attempts to interfere with the domestic peace of the Island Kingdom. For nearly twenty-five years, while European industry was at a standstill and European trade nearly annihilated, the English factories ran overtime and the English merchants sold the goods at war prices to their own enemies. This artificial monopoly, plus the unusual profits due to the factory organization and to the new machinery, made the period as a whole one of astounding prosperity for England. The expenses of the war, which that generation paid, consumed only a fraction of the profits the war fairly thrust into English hands.

While such extraordinary circumstances could not continue and while the last century has seen a less spectacular development in England, all careful observers are agreed that modern England is exceptionally alert, capable, industrious, and competent. It is still developing at a rapid rate, as the swelling volume of its exports only too clearly show.

From the profits of past generations England has made great investments in other countries from which she draws at present an enormous revenue, visible, of course, in her surplus of imports over exports. This is, naturally, clear gain for the present generation of Englishmen—a great sum paid them every year because of the genius, thrift, and success of their forebears. Few, if any other, nations in the world are in receipt of so large and tangible an evidence of the economic success of the nation's past. Something has intervened in other countries to use up the capital, and more often than not this has been war.

There is also some racial quality in Englishmen, or perhaps we should say some national quality, the result of so many years of association with each other, which appears constantly as what the English like to call their honesty.

No small part of England's success in

international trade has been the ability of the English manufacturers to maintain a standard that is almost unvarying. The English products which bear the great names have been the same for generations, and the proprietórs have never yielded to the temptation to debase the product to increase the profit. They have sought to increase profit by the extension of operations and the increased volume of sales. A cake of Pear's soap, a jar of Cross & Blackwell's pickles, a bottle of Bass's ale, are the commonest examples of this honesty. Its value in international trade has proved itself again and again. Merchants in the far-off quarters of the world know exactly what they are ordering and exactly what it will be like when they receive it, and they are never disappointed.

The Germans have claimed that English goods are not as well adapted as their own to the needs of tropical countries, but it has been often shown that when people buy from a distance they are more likely to buy something they can rely on than some unfamiliar article which they might prefer if they had it. German agents, with the goods on hand for delivery, have successfully sold them, but the large orders of firms that do not deal with agents still go to England.

THE BRAIN AND HEART OF THE NATION

After all is said—and we have listed our strategic factors and our economic influences, our political causes, our administrative forces—we come at last to the conclusion that the factors of greatest potency explaining national power and success are spiritual and not physical. The brain and heart of the nation are all-important, and upon their vitality nations depend far more than they do upon physical size.

Multitudes of men, myriads of acres, thousands of cattle, bursting granaries, and humming factories cannot take the place of that spiritual accord which binds together with irresistible strength a great people whose ancestors have fought, suffered, and hoped side by side for so many centuries that coöperation between them is not merely permissive, or possible, or attainable by the intelligent direction of their superiors, but inevitable.

Until the national consciousness reaches this degree where it is inescapable, where every member of the community is a part of its gristle and bone, not because some one has convinced him that he ought to be, not because intelligent leaders have taught him how to act as if it were so, but simply and solely because it is so, the consciousness is still lacking which moves and directs the inarticulate convictions of the vast majority, who are neither well educated nor highly intelligent, and who are effectively reached only by influences racial and national in their scope and duration.

In the long run, the collective effort of a *nation* is greater and more effective than the effort of an equal number of *individuals*, however carefully directed. In the long run, only those nations act collectively who act involuntarily and need a minimum of direction.

While no one who is a truly candid student will deny that England has still much to attain in political and social consciousness and a long road to travel before the national consciousness will become instinctive upon aught but the simplest subjects, he will still be compelled to admit that England has progressed further in spiritual national consciousness than any other community in the world simply because the early attainment of territorial and racial unity enabled the ancestors of the present Englishmen to begin living together long, long before the final elements of other nations had been assembled.

XUM

FOLLOW MY LEAD

Photo by Roy C. Andrews

A FARMER BRINGING WOOD TO TOWN: KOREA

Photo by Roy C. Andrews

A SHRINE AT THE CITY OF HEI-SAN-CHIN: KOREA

UNDER THE UMBRELLA: JAPAN

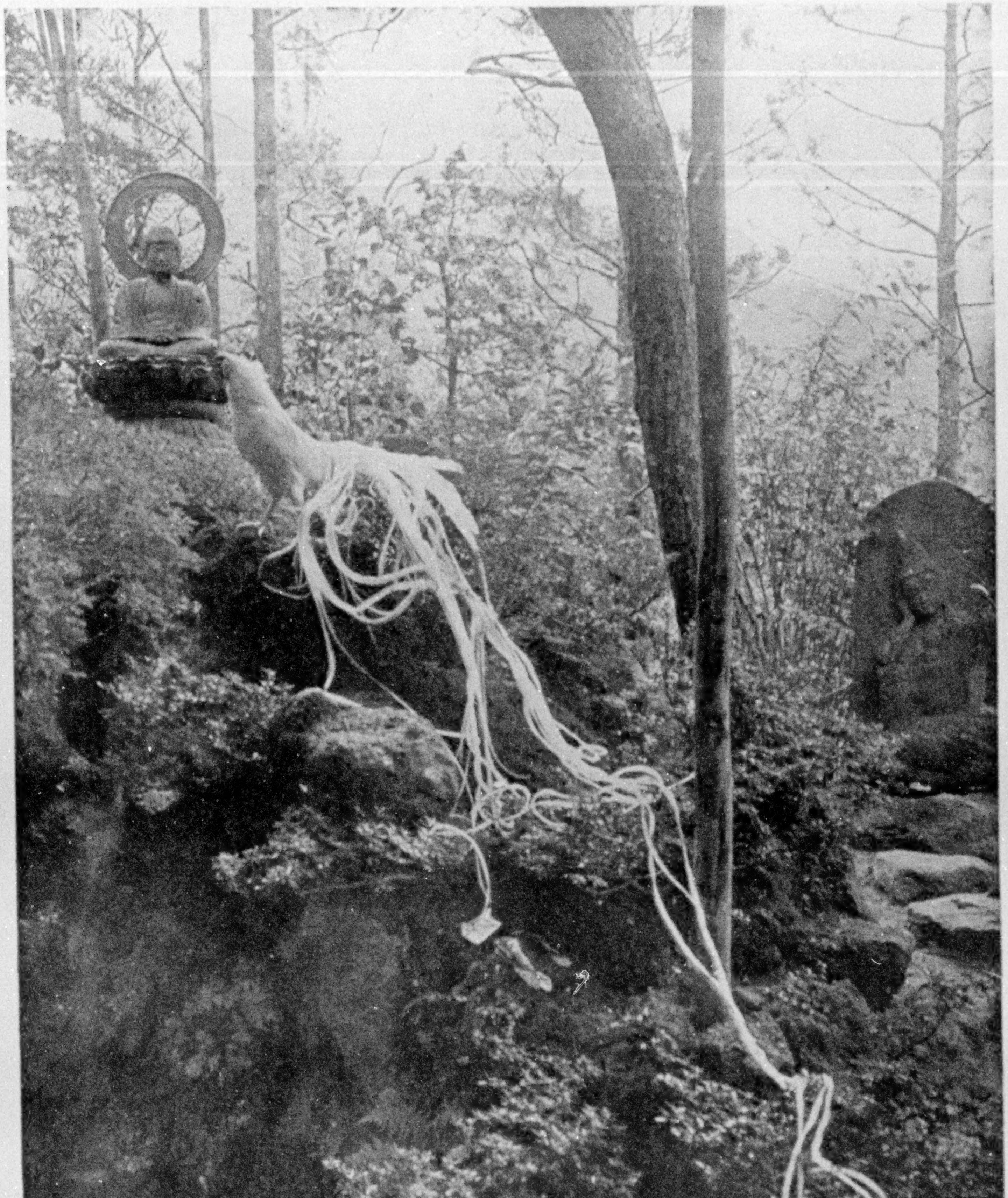


Photo and copyright by Underwood & Underwood

BREEDING ROOSTERS WITH TAIL FEATHERS EIGHTEEN FEET LONG

In Shinewara, on the Island of Shikoku, Japan, the natives undertook to breed roosters with one aim—the lengthening of the tail feathers of the ordinary barnyard cock. By patient selection of a brood of fowls, the hens of which sometimes have tail feathers eight inches long, continued through a hundred years, the rooster which is pictured here has tail feathers which measure eighteen feet in length. The rooster seen in the photograph is the property of a dealer in antiques at the famous mountain resort, Miyanoshita, on the Island of Shikoku.

Photo and copyright by Underwood & Underwood

A MOUNTAIN OF RICE: RANGOON, BURMA

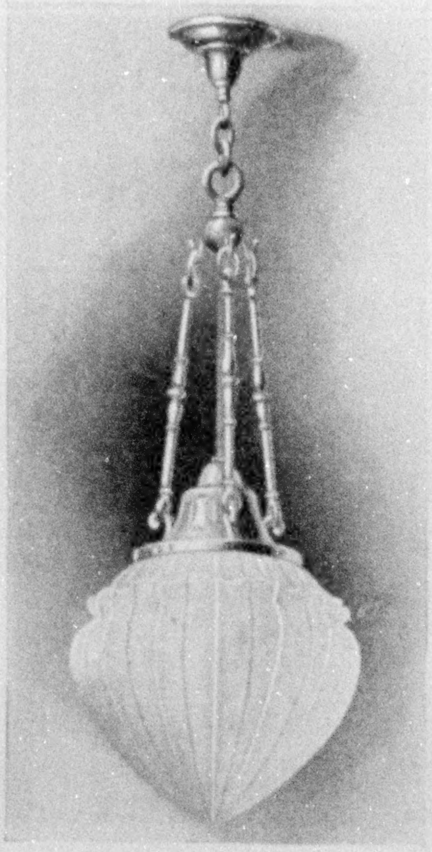
Rangoon boasts of the largest rice-handling plants in the world and the photograph shows one of them. Thousands of tons of the tiny grains are piled up in huge hills, much as coal is stored in America. In the principal shipping depots the rice is handled much the same way as wheat is treated in the lake region of the United States. Foreign capital has constructed rice elevators and suction pumps by which the cereal is loaded into the vessel's holds. The agile Burmese handle the rice in other plants, however, and, using their small receptacles, work almost as fast as the machinery. The picture shows a group of freight handlers and the hill of rice they are about to carry away in bushel baskets.

Perfectly Cooked Deliciously Blended
Campbell's Tomato Soup is cooked just enough—
Not stewed. You know how easy it is to spoil tomato soup by over-cooking. Every step of the Campbell process is accurately regulated and timed. All the attractive color of the fresh ripe tomato, its piquant flavor, and its valuable tonic properties are retained. Besides this, the Campbell blending-formula insures the same delicate balance of ingredients every time.
Why not enjoy this perfect soup again *today?*
21 kinds
10c a can
Campbell's
CONDENSED
21 KINDS
SOUP
Campbell's SOUPS
LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

XUM

There is Money in Good Light

Good light earns money at every counter and desk; in every store, office and factory and can be made to cost even less (less current) than poor light.



Alba Bowl on Macbeth-Evans Fixture. "Good light earns money by cutting down lighting bills and enabling people to see better and work better"

Earns money in stores by attracting customers, and they see better, stay longer, buy better, and buy more.

Earns money in offices by increasing efficiency — more and better work with fewer mistakes.

Earns money in factories by improving the output—more of it with fewer "seconds" and less waste.

Earns money everywhere by cutting down lighting bills and enabling people to see better and work faster, with fewer mistakes, less fatigue, and without eye-strain and resultant headaches and "days off".

Macbeth-Evans Lighting Equipment

(with Alba and Decora Glassware)

Good light is mostly a matter of the right globes and shades. Alba or Decora Globes and Shades on Macbeth-Evans fixtures get more and better light from the current, diffuse and direct the light where it is needed to make seeing easy and comfortable, and turn the harsh brilliant glare of tungsten lamps into a soft, agreeable illumination that is easy to see by, read by and work by.

How to Get Good Light—Use the Coupon

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Determine to investigate — when you know the facts it is usually possible to get good light by a few simple changes in your equipment. Send the coupon below for one or more of the lighting pamphlets listed, and for a Portfolio of Individual Suggestions for your needs.

Macbeth-Evans Glass Company Pittsburgh

Sales and Showrooms also in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St Louis, Boston, Cincinnati Cleveland, Dallas, San Francisco Macbeth-Evans Glass Co Ltd Toronto

TEAR OFF — CHECK SUBJECT — SIGN AND MAIL

Macbeth-Evans Glass Co., Pittsburgh: Send article on Good Light for subject checked and Portfolio of Individual Lighting Suggestions for my needs to name and address signed below: V-10--14

1—Homes	3—Restaurants	5—Offices	7—Hotels	9—Theatres	11—Churches
2—Department Stores	4—Stores	6—Clubs	8—Banks	10—Hospitals	

If you love music there should be a Victrola in your home

A Victrola has no limitations—with a Victrola you can hear practically all the music of all the world sung and played by the greatest artists, bands and orchestras. For within the pages of the Victor catalog there are more than 5000 vocal and instrumental selections for you to choose from.

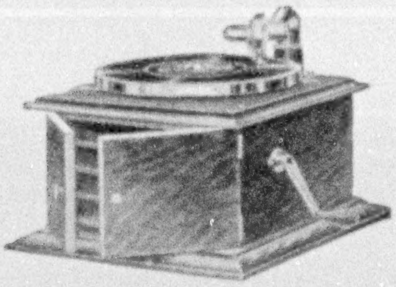
Is there not a place for a Victrola in your home? Some day you will surely have a Victrola, and when this day comes you will immediately realize that you have added to your home the one thing that will bring the greatest pleasure to every member of your family.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $200, and any Victor dealer will gladly play any music you wish to hear.

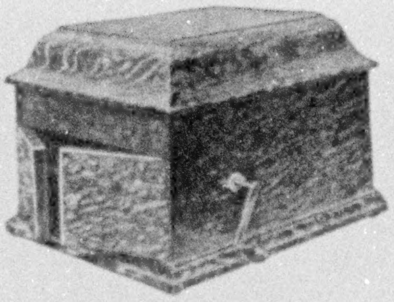
Victor Talking Machine Co.
Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors

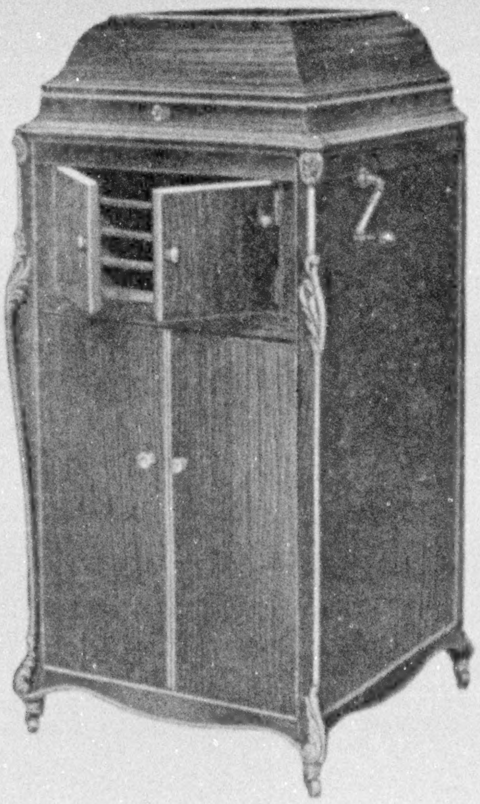
Always use Victor Machines with Victor Records and Victor Needles—*the combination.* There is no other way to get the unequaled Victor tone.



Victrola IV, $15
Oak



Victrola VIII, $40
Oak



Victrola XVI, $200
Mahogany or oak

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month.

CARBON DEPOSIT

What causes it. How it can be avoided.

OF ALL the puzzling problems you face in motoring none is more befuddling than—Carbon Deposit.

Barring mechanical troubles and faulty carburetion (too much gas) and ignition, carbon deposit from lubricating oil may be summed up as follows:

Carbon Deposit is caused by excess lubricating oil burning in the combustion chambers.

Prevent the presence of excess oil and you avoid undue carbon in your combustion chambers.

In some motors, the piston stroke will, by suction, draw a light oil too freely to the piston heads. In other motors, a heavy oil will work to the piston heads.

In either case excess carbon will deposit.

The remedy is obvious.

Keep excess oil from your combustion chambers by using an oil whose body and quality fit the mechanical conditions of your motor.

Every day it is being demonstrated that Gargoyle Mobiloils, used as specified in the lubricating chart on the opposite page, give remarkable freedom from carbon deposit.

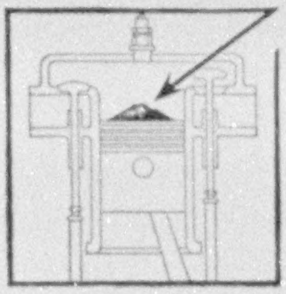
Why? It is not because Gargoyle Mobiloils are entirely free from carbon-giving properties. Such oils cannot be produced.

It is simply because the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil recommended for each car is fully suited to that motor's mechanical conditions.

The oil will not reach the combustion chambers in excess quantities.

If the oil is not there to burn, it naturally cannot give carbon deposit.

It is sometimes said that the *body* of an oil indicates the amount of carbon it will deposit. Such advice is incorrect.



In many motors a light-bodied oil will deposit far more carbon than a heavy oil, due to the excessive quantity that works past the piston rings.

Oils have sometimes been put forward as "containing no carbon." All petroleum oils are chemical compounds, consisting almost entirely of

hydrogen and carbon. To remove the carbon in chemical combination would destroy the oil. *Free* carbon and other impurities are easily removed.

Your safeguard against undue carbon deposit is the chart printed in part on the right. The grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils there specified for your car was determined by a thorough analysis of the engine's mechanical conditions. If your car is not listed send for our *complete* chart of Automobile Recommendations.

On request we will mail a pamphlet on the Construction, Operation and Lubrication of Automobile Engines. It describes in detail the common engine troubles and gives their causes and remedies.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloils it is safest to purchase in original barrels, half-barrels and sealed five- and one-gallon cans. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container.

The various grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils purified to remove free carbon are:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic"

They can be secured from reliable garages, automobile supply houses, hardware stores and others who supply lubricants.

For information, kindly address any inquiry to our nearest office. The city and state address will be sufficient.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.

Domestic Branches:	Detroit Pittsburgh	Boston Philadelphia	New York Indianapolis	Chicago Minneapolis

Correct Lubrication

Explanation: In the schedule, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used. For example: "A" means "Gargoyle Mobiloil A." "Arc." means "Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic." For all electric vehicles use Gargoyle Mobiloil "A." The recommendations cover both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

MODEL OF	1910		1911		1912		1913		1914	
CARS	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Abbott Detroit	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Alco	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
American	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Autocar (2 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (4 cyl.)	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.				
Avery	A	E	A	E	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Model C)									Arc.	Arc.
Buick (2 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" (4 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)									A	Arc.
Cadillac	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cartercar	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.
" Com'l	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
Case			A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chalmers	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A
Chase (air)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
" (water)									Arc.	Arc.
Cole	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Delaunay-Belleville	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
E. M. F.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.				
Empire	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Fiat	A	A	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	A
Flanders	E	E	E	E	Arc.	Arc.				
" (6 cyl.)							Arc.	Arc.		
Ford	A	Arc.	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	B	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
" Com'l	B	A	B	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
G. M. C. Truck					Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Havers			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
" (Model 6-60)									Arc.	Arc.
Haynes	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hudson	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile (Model 20)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
" (Model 32)							A	Arc.	A	Arc.
I. H. C. (air)							B	A	B	A
" (water)							A	A	A	A
International	B	A	B	B	B	A				
Interstate	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
Jackson (2 cyl.)	A	A								
" (4 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)									Arc.	Arc.
Jeffery									A	A
" Com'l					Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Kelly			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A
King			A	E	A	E	A	E	A	A
" Com'l									Arc.	Arc.
Kissel Kar	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " Com'l			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " (Model 48)									A	A
Kline Kar	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
Knox	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Krit	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Locomobile	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	E	E
Lozier	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
Mack	A	E	A	E	E	E	E	E	A	E
" (Model S)							A	A	A	A
Marion	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Marmon	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell (2 cyl.)	E	E	E	E	E	E				
" (4 cyl.)	E	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)							Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Mercer	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Mitchell	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Moline	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
Moline Knight									A	A
Moon (4 cyl.)	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)									Arc.	Arc.
National	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Overland	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige Detroit	E	E	A	Arc.	A	E	A	E	A	A
Pathfinder							A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Peerless	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Pierce Arrow	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " Com'l			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Pope Hartford	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Premier	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Rambler	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
Regal	A	E	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Renault	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Saxon									E	E
S. G. V.			B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	A	Arc.
Selden	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Simplex	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Speedwell	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" Mead							A	Arc.	B	A
Stearns	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.				
" Knight					A	A	A	A	B	A
Stevens Duryea	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stoddard-Dayton	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" " Knight					A	A	A	A		
Studebaker	E	E	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stutz					Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A
Velie (4 cyl.)	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)									Arc.	Arc.
Walter	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
White	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

¶ An Advertisement to Manufacturers, Merchants and Professional Men

1/10 of a cent will buy Prestige

MANY firms who have the best equipment money will buy, who do quality things in a quality way, still buy stationery on price consideration alone, strange as it may seem. And they do this, notwithstanding the fact that the letters they mail are the representatives of their firms who make the most frequent calls on their customers or clients.

Old Hampshire Bond

Take a Pencil and Paper and Figure it Out

¶ A fair cost of ordinary paper is about $1.50 to $2.00 per thousand sheets. On that basis Old Hampshire Bond would cost from 1/10 of a cent to 1/20 of a cent more per sheet. Your own figures will prove what would be the cost compared with the paper *you* use. ¶ Not counting your time in dictation, a series of five letters will cost you at the very least 20 cents (for your stenographer's time). To have these letters on Old Hampshire Bond will cost just a ½ cent more, or 20½c. For that extra ½ cent you have expressed to your five customers, subtly yet forcibly, the standard of your business. The appearance and "crackle of quality" of Old Hampshire Bond cannot be disregarded. No man who is not proud of his business and its good name feels any incentive to use Old Hampshire Bond.

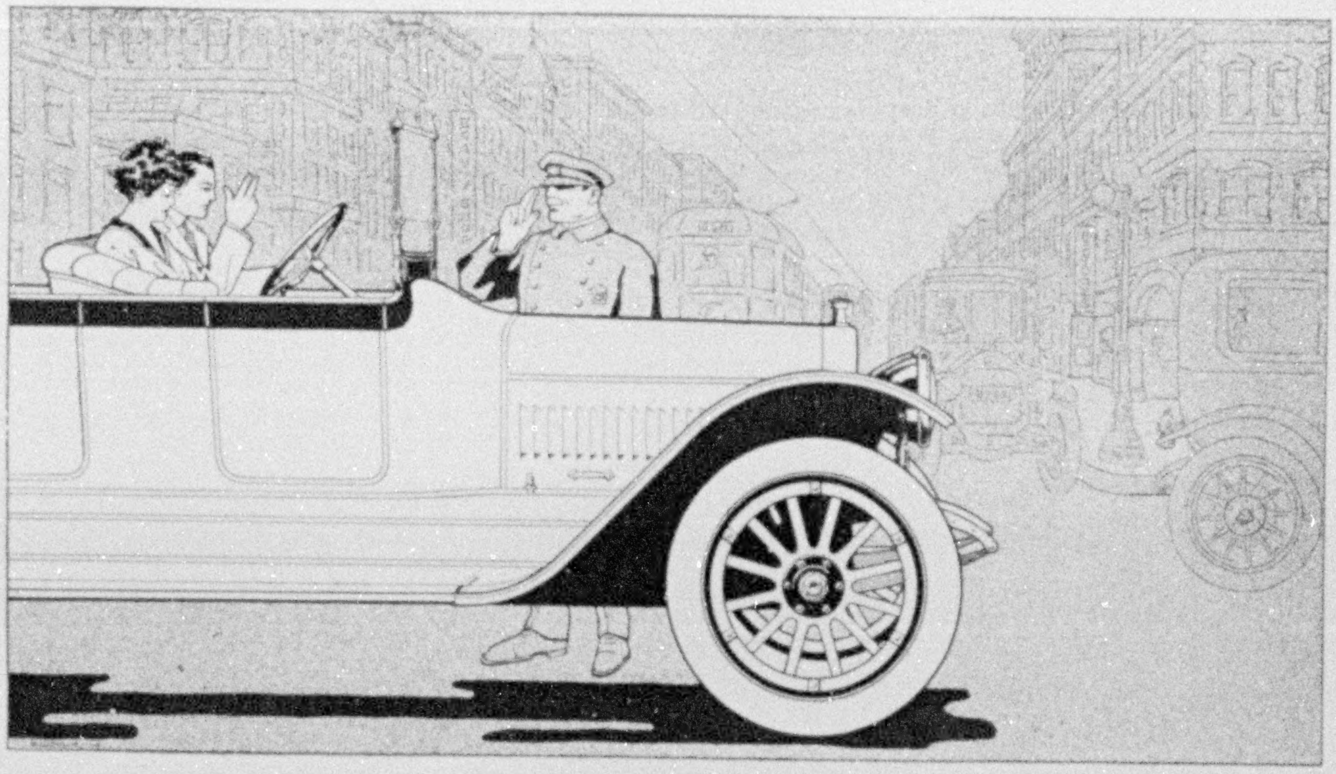
HAMPSHIRE PAPER COMPANY
SOUTH HADLEY FALLS, MASSACHUSETTS
THE ONLY PAPER MAKERS IN THE WORLD MAKING BOND PAPER EXCLUSIVELY

¶ If you are a buyer of business stationery, we would like to extend to you the privileges of our Service Department. Simply write us using your present letterhead and ask for our "Service Helps" and we will send you from time to time Bulletins of interest to you whether you use Old Hampshire Bond or not. Or a simple request will bring you the Old Hampshire Bond Book of Specimens—a book assembled and bound up to interest business men.

Old Hampshire Bond

WINTON SIX

Write Your Own Guarantee



The American Beauty

THE first company in America to manufacture a marketable motor car of any type (1898), and the first in the world to manufacture six-cylinder cars exclusively (1907), has so thoroly developed the Winton Six that today this car is the one outstanding exemplar of wholesome American beauty and merit.

¶ The Winton Six is free from every trace of foreign imitation. Its goodness is not of the make-believe kind that exists chiefly in the buyer's imagination.

¶ You have only to see this car to recognize its exceptional charm, and you have only to ride in it to know that the Winton Six will add a new zest to your enjoyment of life.

¶ Your particular Winton Six can be finished to conform to your individual taste, making it distinctly your personal possession—not merely anybody's car.

¶ Our catalog tells the facts fully and briefly.

The Winton Motor Car Co., 12 Berea Road, Cleveland, Ohio

Branch Houses in All Leading Automobile Centers

Autumn in the Land of the Sky

Nowhere can you choose such a glorious play-spot of 30,000 square miles of mountain, lake and wood as you will find in Western North Carolina. It is wonderful at this season of the year. Eighty peaks, over 5,000 feet high, with Autumn multi-colored foliage sweeping over their slopes and more than sixty trails of entrancing beauty.

Golf, tennis, riding, driving and motoring have a deeper satisfaction here because they can be enjoyed at their best. The Land of the Sky is within one night's ride of the East, South and Middle West over the rails of

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Premier Carrier of the South

Superior, fast train service to Asheville, Tryon, Waynesville, Black Mountain, Hendersonville, Brevard, Lake Toxaway, Saluda, Flat Rock and Hot Springs, N. C. —all in the Land of the Sky—and Tate Spring, Tenn. Southern Railway is also the preferred route to Aiken, Augusta, Charleston, Columbia, Camden, Summerville, Savannah, Brunswick and Florida points.

Write us for a selection of our attractive literature covering the resorts which appeal to you.

New York - - - 264 Fifth Avenue
Philadelphia - - 828 Chestnut Street
Boston - - - 332 Washington Street
Washington - 705 Fifteenth St., N. W.
Chicago - - - 56 West Adams Street
St. Louis - - - - 719 Olive Street

Southern Railway territory offers fine investment opportunities in farming, fruit-culture and manufacturing.

A Plate Glass Top

On Your Desk, Table, or Shelves

A French plate-glass top provides a delightfully smooth writing surface—***eliminates unsanitary blotter pads—banishes risk of ink stains—keeps maps, calendars, and memorandum always in plain sight.*** On a chiffonier a plate-glass top proves more beautiful and decidedly more economical than the most costly dresser scarf. Used as shelves for China Closets, plate glass reflects and multiplies the charm of dainty china and cut glass. Both tops and shelves are easily cleaned. They're absolutely sanitary. Convenient. Offer many advantages you cannot afford to ignore. Sold at prices you'll consider reasonable. Learn how to make your office or home more attractive.

Write for prices, giving size of glass desired. Send for our handsome illustrated booklet—"Glass of the Hour." It's Free.

DONNELLY-KELLEY GLASS CO.
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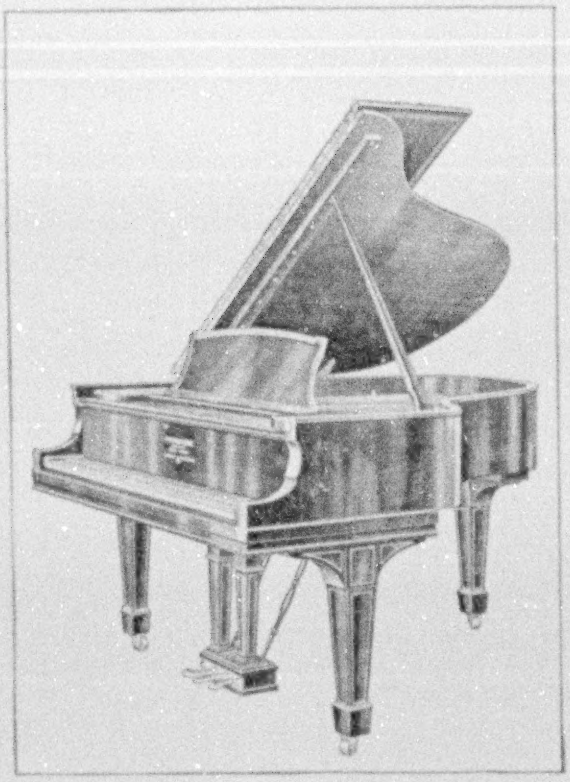

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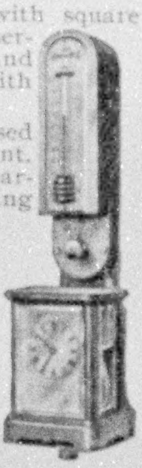

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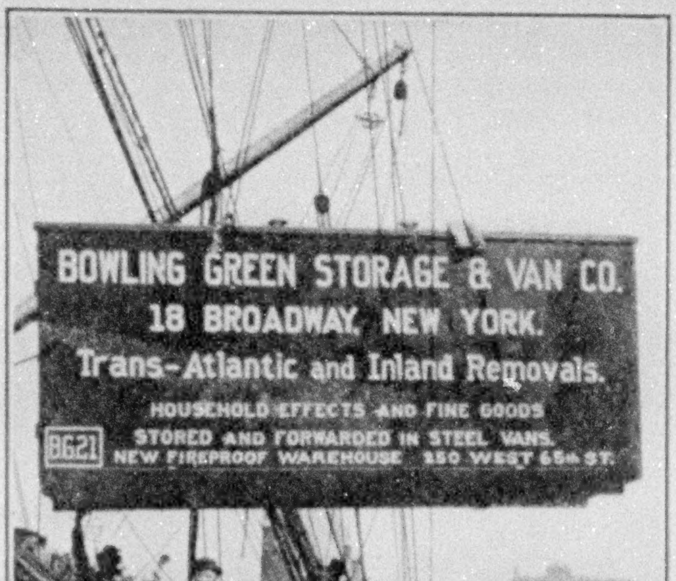

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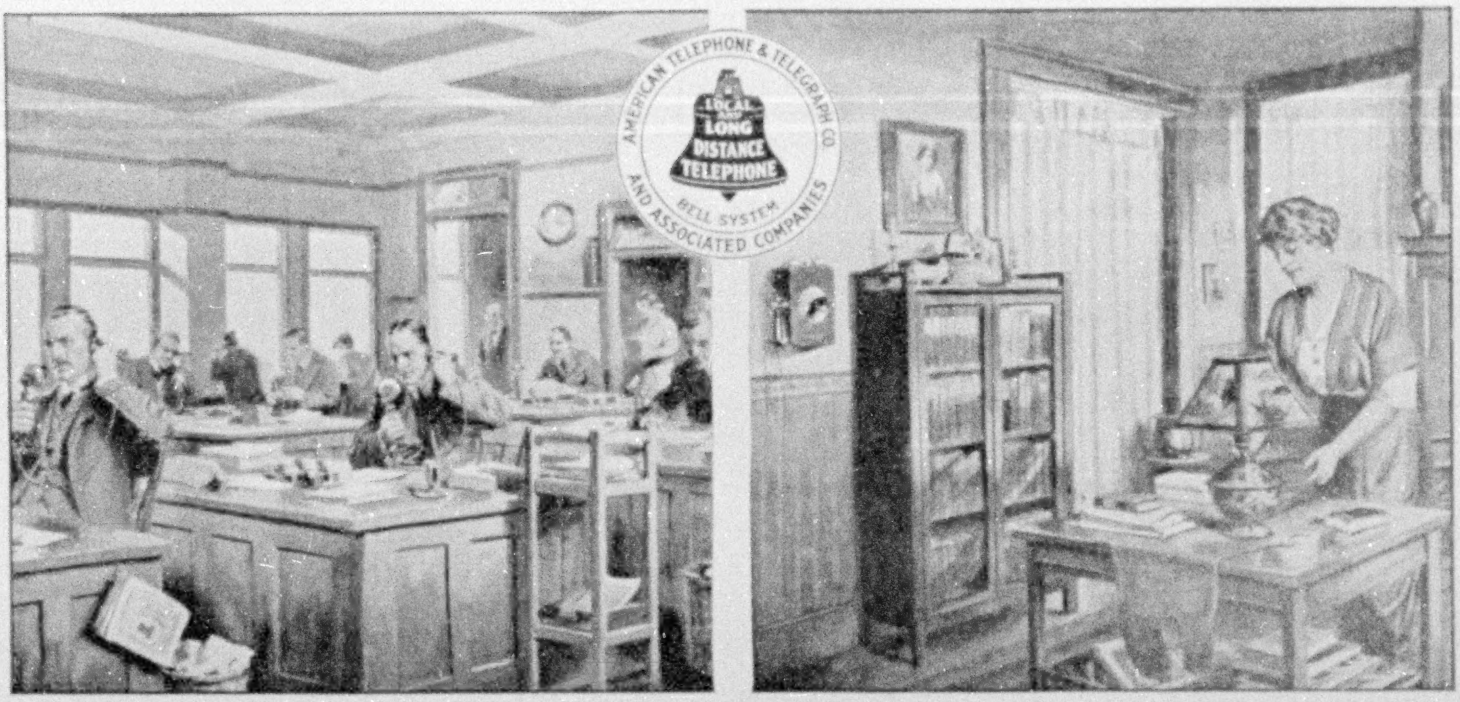

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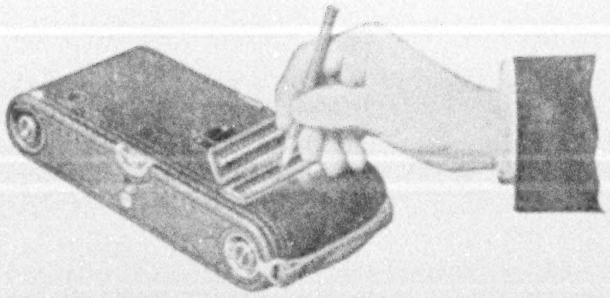

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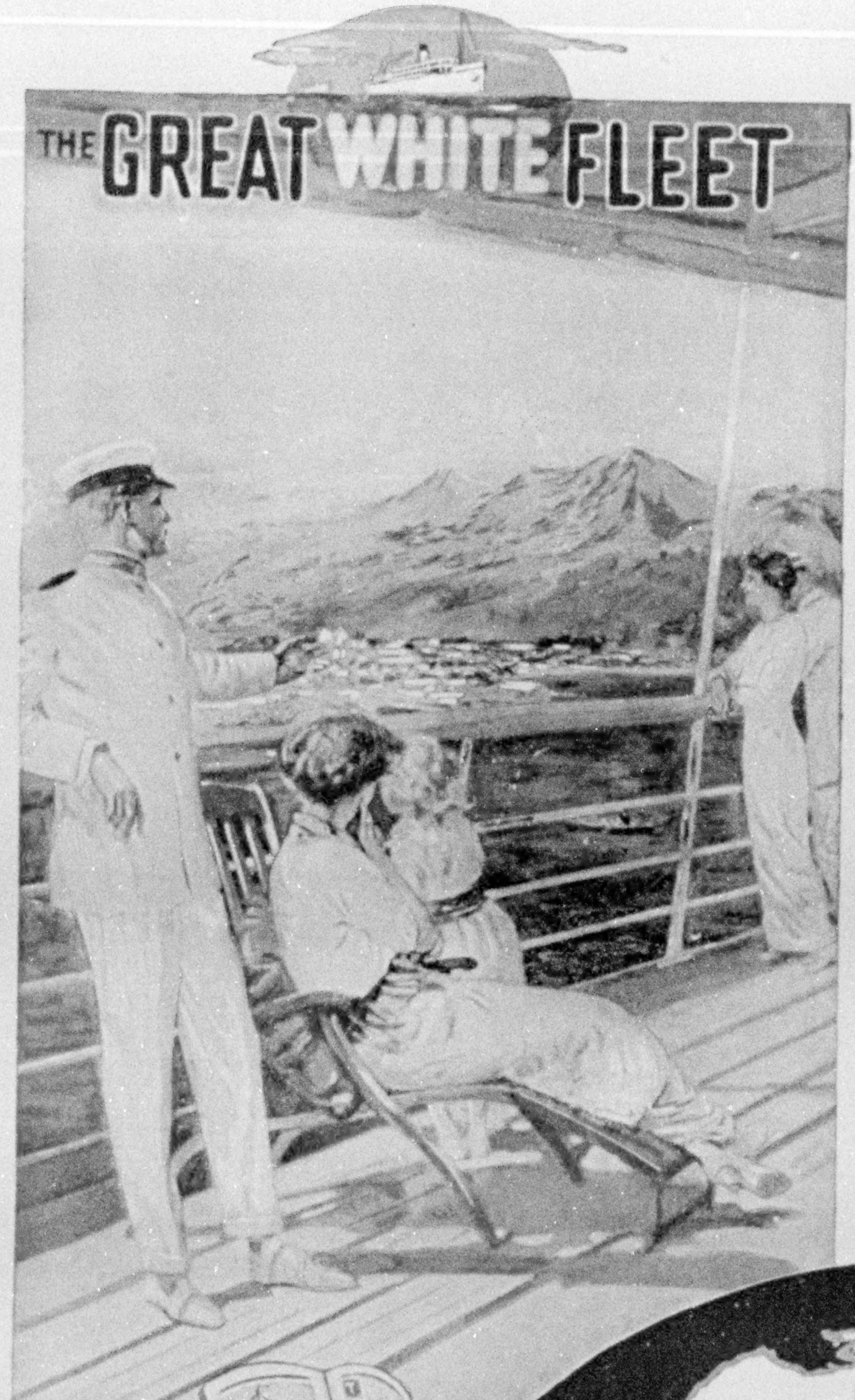

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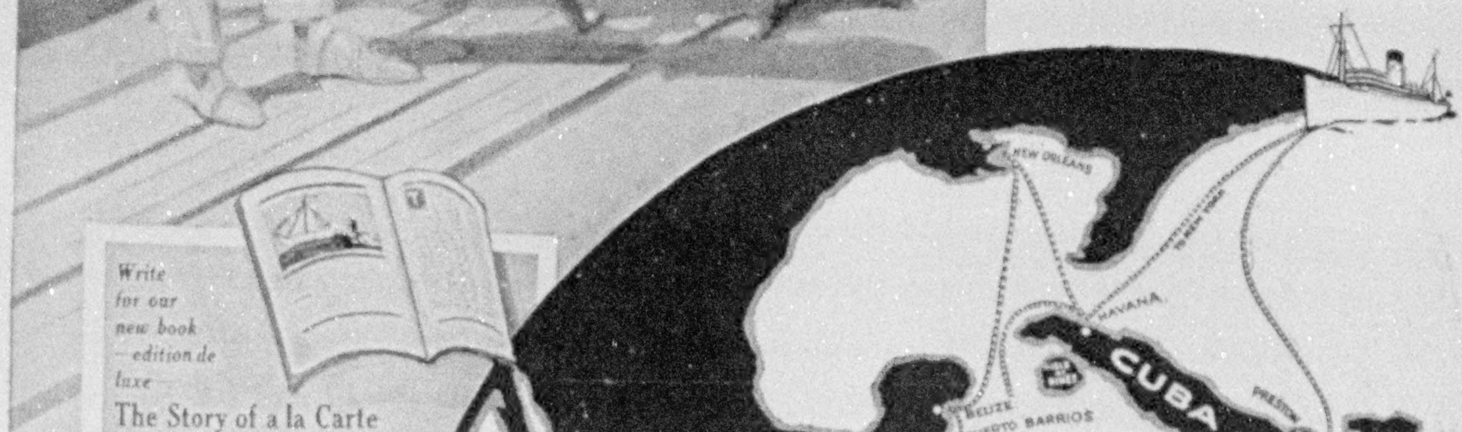

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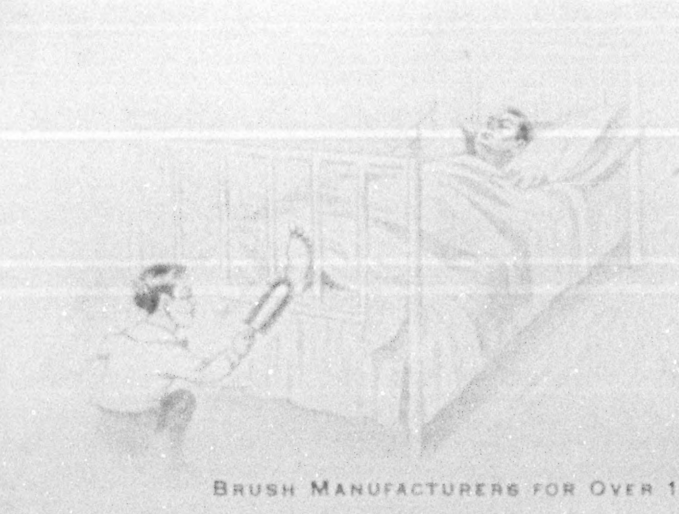

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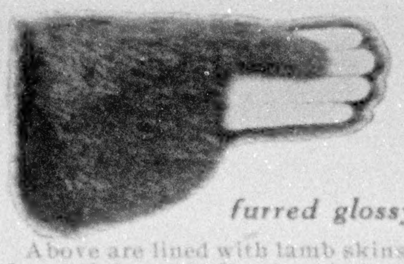

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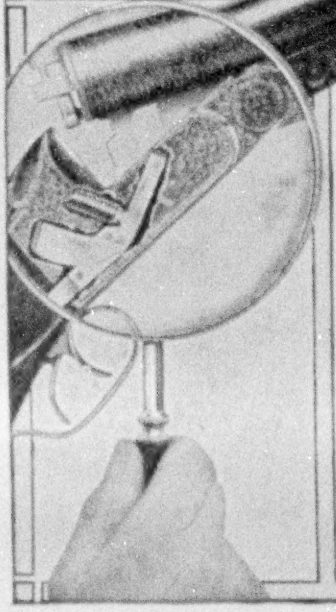

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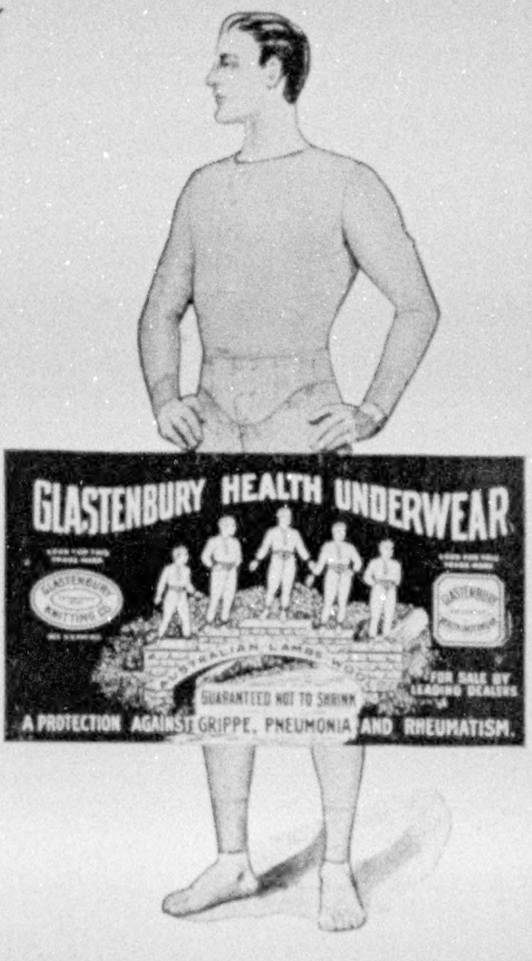

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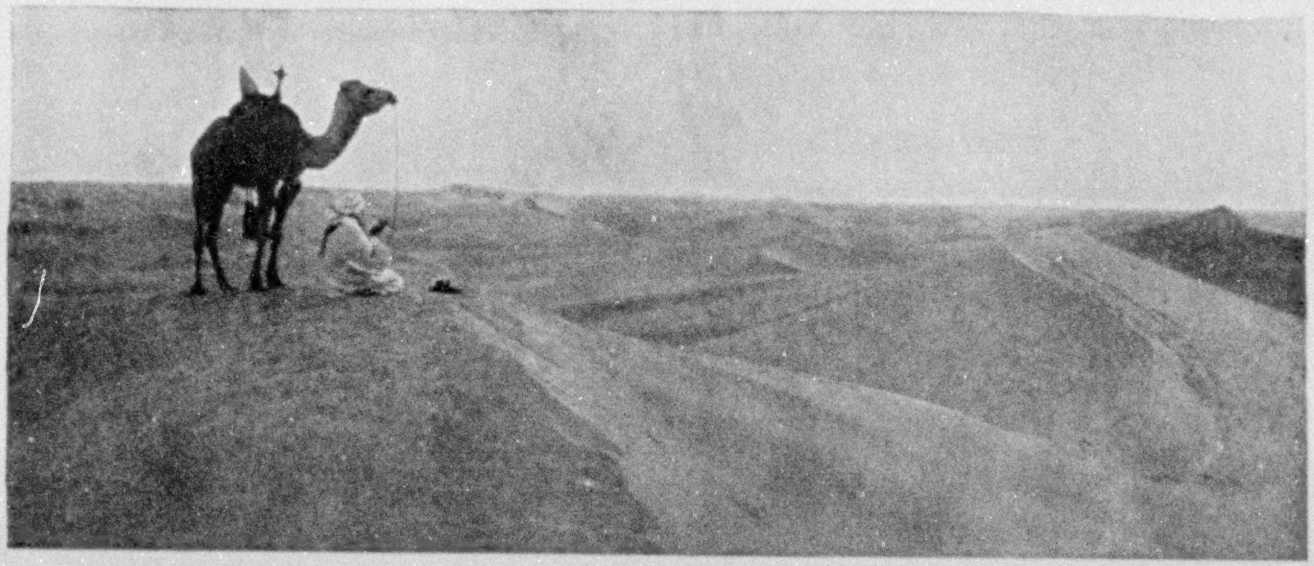

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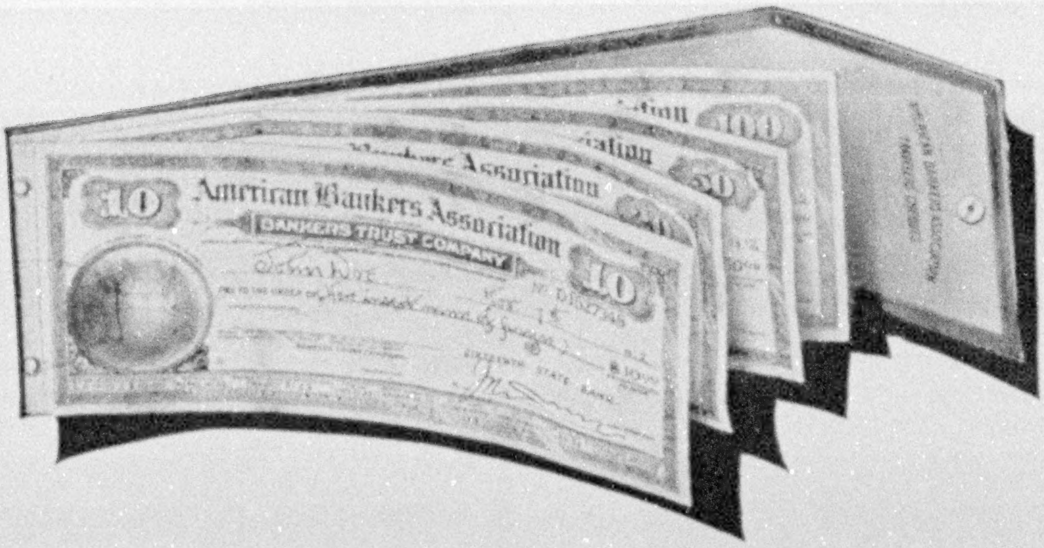

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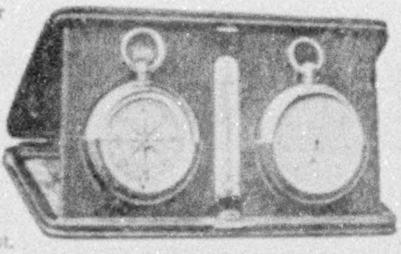

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TUEC STATIONARY CLEANER

For Health and Cleanliness

Permanently installed, out of sight in the basement, with ample piping connecting it with all parts of the house, the TUEC,—"The Heart of the Home,"—furnishes the vital force that means cleanliness and health and vigorous life. The pressure of a button starts its motor throbbing,—its powerful fan revolves and the whole house begins to *breathe*.

Down through the pipes come the dirt and dust into a sealed, air-tight vessel. With them come thousands of cubic feet of dead, breathed-over air, laden with minute bacteria that would otherwise find their way into the throats and lungs of the family. This air is all expelled through a vent *outside* the building and its place is taken by fresh, pure atmosphere from out of doors.

Dirt, dust, disease and melancholy, household drudgery and the ills that follow it, are strangers to the home that is equipped with the TUEC. And there is a TUEC perfectly suited to the requirements of your building, no matter what its size or age. The cost is well within your means and less than your expectations. Installation can be made at any time.

Write today for the TUEC Book. No obligation involved

The United Electric Co.
57 Hurford St. Canton, Ohio

I Make It Easy to Try

Since I began offering these cigars—my private Havana leaf, put up under my monogram band—I have found thousands of men with tastes like mine. Men who took no enjoyment in strong, heavy cigars—who wanted a mild, sweet smoke, with a delicate aroma and exquisite flavor.

But I know there are many more who would enjoy this smoke, if they knew of it. So I am extending my offer. Here it is:

Five Cigars FREE

If you will send me 10 cents—just to show your sincerity—I will mail you trial cigars. Smoke five with me—convince yourself. The price is $5 per hundred, $2.60 for fifty—all charges prepaid. *Use your letterhead, please—stating your position—or your business card, when you write.*

A MILLIONAIRE'S CIGAR

I list among my patrons many men of standing and wealth. They can afford cigars of any price. So they must buy my cigars purely for the satisfaction and delight they get out of them. I believe you'll enjoy them too. If you wish to try them, write me today. The coupon is for your convenience.

J. ROGERS WARNER,
913 Lockwood Bldg., Buffalo, N.Y.

Enclosed please find 10c. I should like to smoke five of your cigars.
(Please pin coupon to your business letterhead or enclose business card.)

NAME________________

____

ADDRESS________________

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(38)

$930,000 Per Week Paid for Hudson Cars

For a long time, motorists have been paying $930,000 weekly for the new HUDSON Six-40. And they would pay more could we build the cars. On one day in September—when enough cars arrived at dealers'—they paid $235,600.

We are building and selling 100 cars per day. That is *five times* as many as we sold at this season last year.

Think what a car this must be—this new-model Six-40—to multiply by five, in a single year, the great HUDSON popularity.

This Car Rules Today

In July—when we brought out this new model — we trebled our output to cope with demands. But 30 days later we were 4,000 cars oversold.

Nearly 1,000 cars were shipped by express to minimize delays. But thousands of men waited weeks for this car when other cars were plentiful. No other could satisfy men when they had seen this new-model HUDSON Six-40.

This car now outsells any other car in the world with a price above $1,200.

See What Did It

Go see the car that did this. You will see a quality car sold at a price which is winning men by thousands from lower-grade cars. You will see a class car sold at one-third what class cars used to cost.

You will see how clever designing and costly materials have saved 1,000 pounds in weight. You will see how a new-type motor has cut fuel cost 30 per cent.

You will see new beauties, new ideas in equipment, new comforts and conveniences. You will see scores of attractions you have never seen before.

They are all in this masterpiece of Howard E. Coffin, the leading American designer. This is his finished ideal of a car. He has worked for four years on it, with 47 other HUDSON engineers. Every detail has been brought to the limit of refinement.

Six-40
HUDSON
$1,550

If you buy a class car, this is the car you'll want. And now is the time to get it. Next year's models are out now, so you know them all. The best touring months are before you. Pick out your new car now, and enjoy Indian Summer driving.

Five New-Style Bodies:

7-Passenger Phaeton, $1,550
3-Passenger Roadster, $1,550
3-Passenger Cabriolet, $1,750
4-Passenger Coupe, $2,150
Luxurious Limousine, $2,550

All f. o. b. Detroit

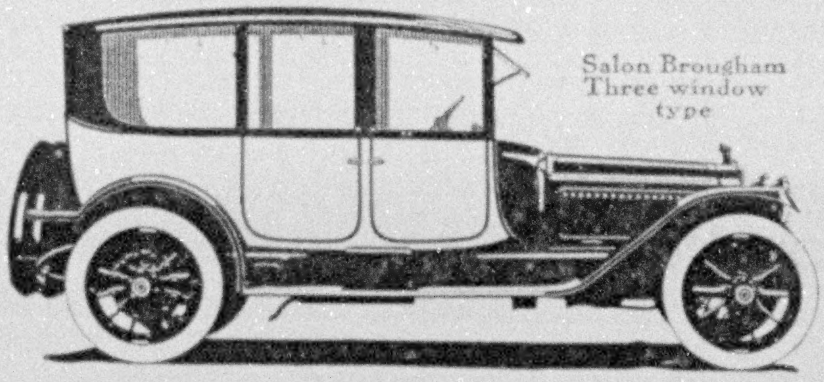
Canadian Price: Phaeton or Roadster, $2,100 f. o. b. Detroit, Duty Paid

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY

8296 Jefferson Avenue **Detroit, Michigan**

PACKARD

MADE IN AMERICA



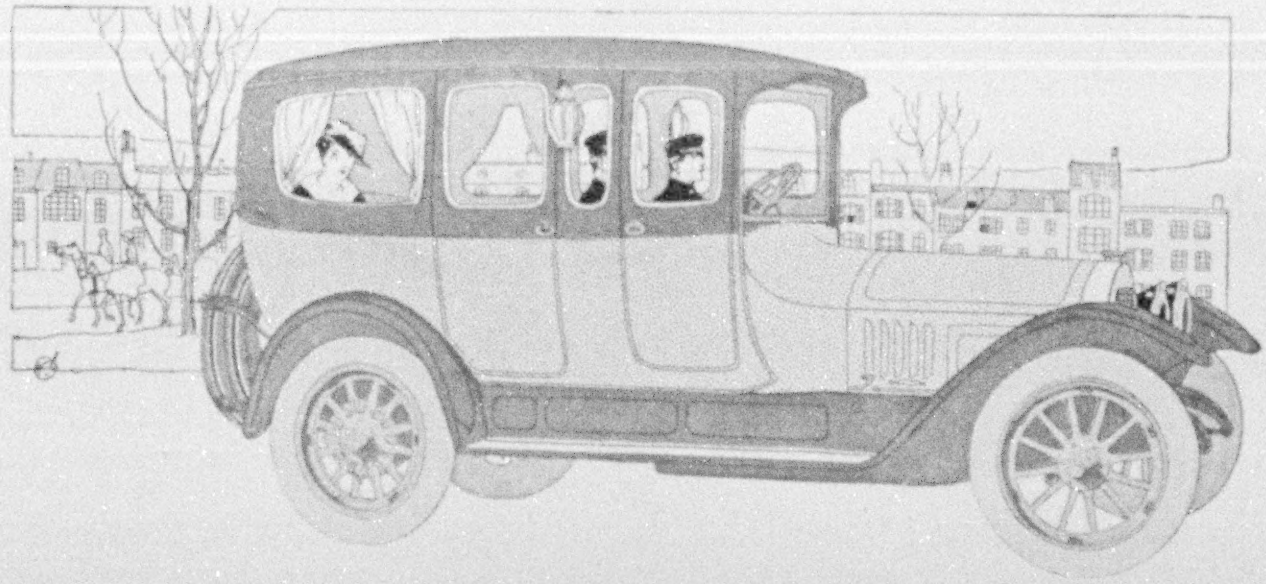
Salon Brougham Three window type

Many American buyers of foreign cars have been influenced largely by habit. But invariably their first purchase of a Packard has shown them the superior worth of the American-made car. In large proportion, they have been converted because they have realized in the Packard an expression of their own thought and taste, coupled with the superlative quality in performance on the road.

Ask the man who owns one

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DETROIT

Lincoln Highway Contributor Licensed Under Kardo Patents



The
UNCOMMON CAR

Any motor car is a source of pleasure. A few motor cars are a source of pride.

A possession is doubly prized when it is *uncommon*, as well as excellent. The Uncommon Car is more than an excellent car. It is rare, as well as fine.

In America, motor cars, like almost everything else, are produced in large quantities. The Locomobile is an interesting exception. The Locomobile is an *uncommon* car because it is produced in small numbers.

The fixed policy is to concentrate on a few fine cars, not more than Four Cars a Day. Only one motorist in every three hundred owns a Locomobile. The fact that only one thousand Locomobile closed cars have been produced in ten years also illustrates the Locomobile idea of Quality instead of Quantity.

Limiting our production of fine motor cars enables us to specialize in *details;* enables us to express the requirements of those Families who are accustomed to the note of Individuality in all their selections.

Uncommon Interiors, in wide variety, are designed by Mr. John J. Petit of New York, and finished in French Tapestries, English Broadcloths, French Velvets and Velours, selected and imported exclusively for Locomobile users.

Lighting Fixtures by the Tiffany Studios. Adequate and becoming interior lighting effects.

Silk Curtains, Laces, Braids, and Carpets woven specially to match the individually decorated interiors.

Durable and finely finished Coach Work. Designs executed after the manner of the leading Foreign and American stylists.

The
LOCOMOBILE COMPANY
of America
MAKERS OF FINE MOTOR CARS

PRESS OF JUDD & DETWEILER, INC.